

OFFICIAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD



Reuben C. J. Lim, Heok Hui Tan and Hugh T. W. Tan

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research
National University of Singapore
Singapore
2013

OFFICIAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD

Reuben C. J. Lim, Heok Hui Tan and Hugh T. W. Tan

Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore

14 Science Drive 4, Singapore 117543, Republic of Singapore

Email: reubenlim@nus.edu.sg (RCJL); dbsth@nus.edu.sg (THH);

and dbstt@nus.edu.sg (HTWT)

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research
National University of Singapore
Singapore
2013

**Official Biological Emblems of the World by
Reuben C. J. Lim, Heok Hui Tan and Hugh T. W. Tan**

is published by the:

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research
Department of Biological Sciences
Faculty of Science
National University of Singapore
6 Science Drive 2
Singapore 117546
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
Website: <http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/>
Email: ask.rmbr@gmail.com

Editor: Hugh T. W. Tan
Senior Copy Editor: Hazelina H. T. Yeo
Copy Editor: Jeremy W. L. Yeo
Typesetter: Chua Keng Soon

Cover photograph of *Vanda* Miss Joaquim flowers, Singapore's national flower © Hugh Tan Tiang Wah.

ISBN 978-981-07-4147-1 (online)

© 2013 Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright holder. For information regarding permission(s), please write to: ask.rmbr@gmail.com



CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 2. | Material and Methods | 3 |
| 3. | Results | 6 |
| 4. | Discussion | 16 |
| 5. | Conclusions | 21 |
| 6. | Acknowledgements | 21 |
| 7. | Literature Cited | 21 |
| 8. | Citation of this Book | 25 |
| 9. | Appendix 1: Official National Biological Emblems | 26 |
| 10. | Appendix 2: Countries Confirmed Without Biological Emblems, Unconfirmed, or with Conflicting Information | 176 |
| 11. | Appendix 3: Countries with Biological Emblems with Unknown Time of Selection | 178 |
| 12. | Appendix 4: Families of National Flowers and National Trees | 179 |
| 13. | Appendix 5: Families of National Birds | 181 |
| 14. | Appendix 6: Families of all Plant Emblems | 182 |
| 15. | Appendix 7: Families of all Animal Emblems | 183 |
| 16. | Appendix 8: Best Guess for Biological Emblems with only Local or Common Names | 184 |
| 17. | Appendix 9: Nativeness, IUCN Status and CITES Listing of Biological Symbols | 185 |
| 18. | Appendix 10: Recorded Uses and Possible Reasons for Selection of Plant Emblems | 201 |
| 19. | Appendix 11: Recorded Uses and Possible Reasons for Selection of Animal Emblems | 208 |
| 20. | Appendix 12: Countries by Continent according to the IUCN | 213 |
| 21. | Appendix 13: National Animals of Papua New Guinea | 215 |
| 22. | Appendix 14: Proposed Biological Emblems for Moldova and Vietnam | 217 |
| 23. | Indices | 218 |

INTRODUCTION

New challenges to global conservation have emerged over the last few years, where coupled with traditional challenges, pose an unprecedented threat to biodiversity. On top of the conventional anthropogenic processes of habitat loss, invasive species, pollution and disease, and overexploitation, contemporary threats such as climate change and extreme poverty are increasingly becoming drivers of the biggest and most massive extinction (Mittermeier et al., 2011; Prowse & Brook, 2011). These threats require novel and innovative ways of mitigating and overcoming them, such as integrating different approaches and technologies to create new solutions and avenues for action (Sutherland et al., 2011). Selection of biological emblems may be one method for countries to protect specific taxa and their habitats while increasing public awareness and citizen unity, coupled with associating the state with environmental protection norms (Rannells, 1995). This study focuses on official national biological emblems.

Emblems are symbolic representations of an entity, be it a country, state, city, organisation, family group or institution. According to the Oxford Dictionary of English (3rd Edition), symbols represent or stand “for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract”, while emblems are “things serving as a symbol of a particular quality or concept”. Emblems and symbols will be used interchangeably from this point onwards. Emblems form part of an underlying sense of identity by expressing core values and beliefs and in unifying members of the entity into a collective group (Verkuyten, 1995). Such identities are potent because they are “objectified and reified” to the point that they are taken as inevitable and necessary, and “are extraordinarily pervasive” (Barrett, 2000). In this manner, national symbols are material objects that are selected to physically or visually represent an abstract entity, in this case the nation, to its citizens for a sense of

identity and unity, and to others for identity-delimitation and recognition (Cerulo, 1993). By making national symbols tangible manifestations of the nation through audio-visual aids such as flags, coats-of-arms, and anthems, the crucial role of nation-building and nation-maintenance is achieved (Kolsto, 2006). Countries, states or cities use emblems as interactive aids through which members can participate in the use and display to forge a common identity over a disparate community (Kolsto, 2006). Such symbols reveal a great deal about a society's heritage, its ideologies, myths, and the values commonly held by its people (Matthews, 2000). The importance of emblems lies in the meanings that are attributed and attached by people to these emblems, evoking a heightened sense of loyalty and patriotism (Edelman, 1985).

Biological emblems. — Primary national symbols are the flag, coat-of-arms, and anthem as all countries of the world define their statehood by having these three emblems and other physical structures or buildings of the seat of government, such as the Parliament and Supreme Court (National Capital Commission, 2005; Brownell, 2011). Many countries have secondary national symbols which include environmental, natural, plant or animal emblems symbolising these entities. These shall henceforth be termed “biological emblems”. Official biological emblems are animals, plants or plant organs (e.g., flowers, fruits) that have been accepted through indirect adoption, or declared through legislation or gazettes, by governing bodies to be official representative symbols of these entities. These include, most commonly, flowers, trees, birds, and other animals. They are non-mythical and usually extant biological taxa that are found within a natural range. Some countries, however, may have yet to select a biological emblem or are in the process of doing so (Appendix 14). Biological emblems may be present on the flag, coat-of-arms or crests (heraldic emblems) of these countries, but the converse, where there are biological representations on coat-of-arms does not mean that these are considered as biological emblems. Heraldic emblems are a type of lineage emblem employed by western European nobility and gentry containing various mythical beings and elements since medieval times to identify lineage membership and these remain to modern times on the coats-of-arms and flags of some countries around the world (Davis, 1985). There are usually laws governing the public use and portrayal of these emblems to safeguard their sanctity and prestige.

Biological emblems open a new dimension of symbolism that primary national symbols do not have. By having a particular geographical range and usually predating political boundaries, they allow the country to make a claim for the inherent authenticity as a geographic and political entity (Dobransky & Fine, 2006). For instance, plants that can be found throughout the range of a country may be selected either as a national flower or national tree. The USA's national tree, the oak (species of *Quercus* L.), is common to all 50 states (Sensenbrenner, 2004). Particular taxa that have been part of the entity's history and indigenous culture may be co-opted as an official emblem to link the use and recognition of the taxa with the entity to foster pride and feelings of loyalty (Pessis & Guidon, 2007). Indonesia selected the Javan hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi* Stresemann), as its rare national animal because of its resemblance to the mythological, eagle-like being, the Garuda that forms the Indonesian coat-of-arms (Syartinilia & Tsuyuki, 2008). A further justification for the adoption of a biological taxon as an official emblem would be that by being a living organism, the success of the country would mirror the emblem's qualities, growth, and proliferation. Biological emblems also symbolise nature, a departure from the material world, and an emphasis on aesthetics (Hansen, 1918).

Aims of study. — There has been little scientific study on biological emblems as a whole, with more focus being on the criteria in selecting suitable biological emblems (Price, 1889; Hansen, 1918; Sargent & Sharp, 1918; Wherry, 1927; Ball, 1961), selected case studies of a particular emblem specifically from a biological or conservation standpoint (Glenn Ross, 1985; MacKinnon et al., 1989; Galetto et al., 2000; Hew et al., 2002; Bhagavatula & Singh, 2006; Abbas, 2011), or a general listing that is either obsolete or inaccurate (Oitaven, 1937; Gentry, 1992; Rosenow, 2001;

Minahan, 2010). Additionally, there is no available resource that comprehensively contains a complete accurate checklist of official biological emblems of the world. Most of the information published or available online is unsubstantiated and confused with popular opinion; oftentimes being very different from the official stand of the country. Unofficial biological emblems are not accepted by governments as representative symbols because of a variety of reasons, and in certain cases may even be abhorred (Xuyang, 2011), so these were excluded in this study. There is a scarcity of information regarding official national biological emblems, be it motivations for selection, objectives for deciding on a certain biological emblem, and the effect of the selection on the particular taxon. As such, the selection of a biological emblem can be hypothesized as an outcome related to certain structural or natural factors or as an indicator of certain values or behavioural norms of the country. If a general basis for selection of biological emblems can be determined, future efforts that require multilateral and international cooperation and conservation initiatives could be assisted by using this knowledge to motivate countries to act on various issues.

The aims of this study were to:

1. Compile a list of all biological emblems of all countries (designation, declared name, current full scientific name, and date of selection).
2. Obtain, for each emblem, information on its native range, conservation status, and recorded uses or possible reasons for selection.
3. Explore the likelihood of possessing biological emblems or not as a result of a country's environmental, economic, and cultural factors.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Biological emblems compilation. — A list of countries of the world was obtained from the United Nations (UN) website (United Nations, 2011). There are 193 countries that are full member states of the UN so these were used as the basis for the study. Lists of the various biological emblems such as national flowers, trees, birds, animals, etc. were compiled through official national government websites where located. All relevant countries' institutions were contacted by email in this order: diplomatic missions accredited to Singapore first and outside of Singapore thereafter, then relevant ministries, governing bodies, departments and agencies, universities and research institutes, museums, zoological gardens, botanic gardens, and herbaria (Protocol Directorate and the Human Resource Directorate, 2012). Where no replies were obtained after three rounds of emails, letters were posted to the relevant ministries and diplomatic missions of each non-responding country. Official documents (statutes, gazettes, yearbooks) were consulted for the information where no return correspondence was forthcoming for the duration of the project. Information such as local and common name, scientific name, and date of selection were requested from each country. Diplomatic missions in Singapore were visited when necessary. Correspondence lasted between Jun.2011 – Sep.2012. Countries were grouped into six continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, North and Central America, Oceania, South America) depending on geographical location according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) listing (IUCN, 2011a).

Background information of each biological emblem. — Biological emblems were either identified by scientific names provided or by whatever information or common name presented. For the former, the scientific names were updated based on the most recent scientific literature (taxonomic revisions of the corresponding taxon, relevant floras, monographs, international codes of nomenclature, and online species listing databases; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature & International Union of Biological Sciences, 1999; McNeill et al., 2007; The Plant List, 2010; ITIS, 2012). For the latter where no scientific name was provided, the relevant government office or institution was contacted for its comments, but if there was no response, a best

guess was made as to what its identity could be was based on expert opinion or biodiversity databases (ITIS, 2012; Lepage, 2012; Froese & Pauly, 2013). The natural distribution of a species or genus was determined by referring to the latest taxonomic revision, relevant flora, published material, the Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN; USDA, 2012) or the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2011a). For hybrids and breeds, national publications and published information by authorities on the subject were consulted to ascertain their origin. The conservation status categories for all taxa were checked nationally via National Red Lists (Zoological Society of London, 2010), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES; UNEP-WCMC, 2001) or globally via the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2011a).

Possible reasons of selection and recorded uses for each emblem were obtained by searching through national official websites, journal, and scholarly databases (Cambridge University Press, Google Scholar, JSTOR, Oxford journals, ScienceDirect, Web of Knowledge) by searching the scientific name and local or common name twice each, once with the country name, and secondly, without. Six categories of possible reasons or uses were defined:

1. Aesthetic: Relating to beauty and being pleasant to behold, having a combination of the factors of order, unity, complexity, simplicity, symmetry, form, rhythm, balance, and pattern (Flannery, 1993b). Colours, complexity, mixture of contrast, form, and shape that evoke feelings of pleasure, fascination, and attraction (Flannery, 1993a).
2. Conservation: Where the taxa are documented as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered in the IUCN or National Red Lists (Zoological Society of London, 2010; IUCN, 2011a) or listed in the schedules of CITES (UNEP-WCMC, 2001). Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also used.
3. Distribution: Where taxa are listed as endemic by the IUCN Red Lists or GRIN (IUCN, 2011a; USDA, 2012). This can also include mentions of nation-wide distributions on national websites. Publications by authorities on taxa, floras, and recent taxonomic revisions that provide such information were also utilised.
4. Economic: Taxa that have economic value to humans and are of commercial utility (Wickens, 1990). These taxa can be used for agricultural, chemical, forestry, horticultural, medicinal, and pharmacological purposes (Anonymous, 1984).
5. Historical or cultural: Documented evidence of taxa being part of the history or culture of the country, including indigenous community and ancient civilisation use.
6. Superlatives: Outstanding and extreme in terms of size, dimensions, behaviour, and qualities. This category includes descriptions of biological emblems on national websites using superlatives.

This does not assume that categories above are mutually exclusive, as an endemic emblem may also be threatened because of restricted range and beautiful emblems may have cultural value because of their legendary beauty.

Statistical analyses. — All statistical analyses were performed using R version 2.14.1 (R Development Core Team, 2011). Countries that did not confirm whether they have biological emblems or not, were omitted from the following analyses. Countries with incomplete data for any of the explanatory variables were also omitted. Explanatory variable values were obtained as follows:

1. Measures of environmental protection, such as:
 - a. Gross Domestic Product, GDP (average of 2001–2010, current US\$; The World Bank, 2011a)
 - b. Percentage protected areas of total land area (2008 figures; The World Bank, 2011b)
 - c. Total number of threatened species for mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes
 - d. Molluscs, other invertebrates, and plants assessed to date (IUCN, 2011b)

2. Extent of biodiversity, such as:
 - a. Total land area (2010 figures, km²; The World Bank, 2011c)
 - b. Total estimated plant species (Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002)
3. Measures of culture (I):
 - a. Duration of time since the nation's formation or independence (Central Intelligence Agency, 2012)
 - b. Dominant religion of a country (Central Intelligence Agency, 2012)

The justification for presuming an association between each variable named above in relation to biological emblem selection is as follows:

1. Biological emblems can be connected with a pro-environmental stance and conservation, because when a biological emblem is selected, it is usually legally protected against harm (Lawrence, 1990; Nijman et al., 2009). Inglehart (1997) argued that better economic circumstances may lead to pro-environmental values—which in turn may lead to greater environmental protection as they have the luxury of addressing less-pressing issues such as protecting the environment instead of focusing on subsistence as well as better capacity for enforcement. More protected terrestrial areas in a country are also an indication of a pro-environmental protection regime. Countries with more threatened species and have biological emblems would be seen to be doing more to protect them rather than countries with many threatened species and no or less biological emblems. This can also be related to the next point, where countries with more species in total may have more threatened species.
2. There is a correlation between species richness (number of species) and land area, where some evidence shows that larger areas have more species (Rosenzweig, 1992). However, tropical countries also have more species than others, therefore another measure, the estimated number of plant species for each country, was also used (Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002). As plants are the primary producers and support almost all other trophic levels, the plant species richness is directly correlated to the total species richness. The rationale is that countries with more species would have more options to select biological emblems from, and are more likely to do so.
3. Newer countries seek to build a national identity and cultural unity through the use of national symbols to forge ties that bind across different groups. Many biological emblems also have historical and cultural significance and new countries would be more predisposed to employ these for their purposes, while established countries, being more confident in their continuity, do not need to have as many national symbols (Kolsto, 2006). Biological symbols may also be an important cultural indicator where certain religions may attribute more importance and power to nature than others and this may be expressed by selection of a particular biological emblem.

Generalised linear models (GLMs) with binomial errors were used to discover which predictors could be used to explain the presence of biological emblems in certain countries. A full model with all the possible predictors and no interaction terms was first fitted. GDP, protected area, area, threatened species number, plant species number, and duration were all centred. The numbers of threatened species in each country and continent were removed from subsequent models to avoid the issue of multi-collinearity (generalised variance inflation factor [GVIF] >3). Stepwise model selection from the full model-based on the AIC (Akaike information criterion) was then performed to identify the minimum adequate model (MAM) that explains the presence of biological emblems in those counties.

RESULTS

Biological emblems compilation. — The latest version of the list of official biological emblems by countries was finalised on 20 Oct.2012 (Appendix 1). Of the 193 member states in the UN, 80 countries (41.4%) provided some information on their official biological emblems, 66 countries (34.2%) verified that they do not have any biological emblems, and there was no confirmation from 47 countries whether they have or do not have biological emblems (25.4%) (Fig. 1). The percentage of countries with no confirmation of their official biological emblems (25.4%) is lower than those with no confirmation for only plant emblems (25.9%), because certain countries replied by only providing information on either a plant or animal emblem individually without stating whether there are other official biological emblems (Figs. 2, 3; Appendix 2). Further efforts to confirm the statuses were usually unsuccessful. A country may have a plant emblem but not confirm whether it has an animal emblem, and vice versa. Therefore because of this ambiguity, these countries are classified as unconfirmed for having either plant or animal emblems, depending on their response.

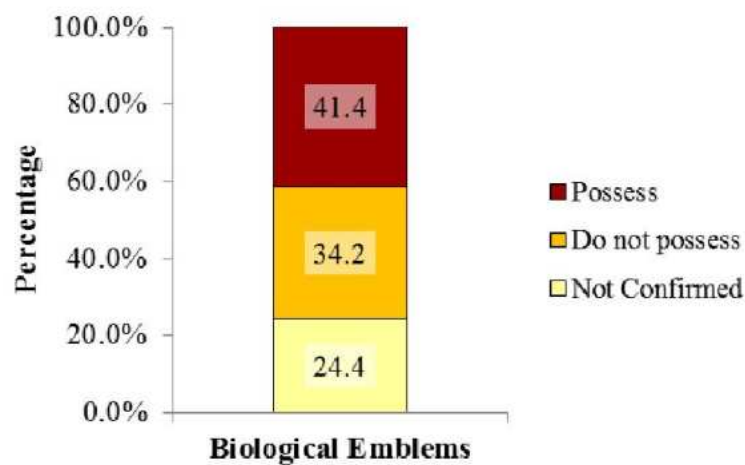


Fig. 1. Percentage of countries possessing either official animal or plant biological emblems (80 countries), not possessing (66 countries), or unconfirmed (47 countries).

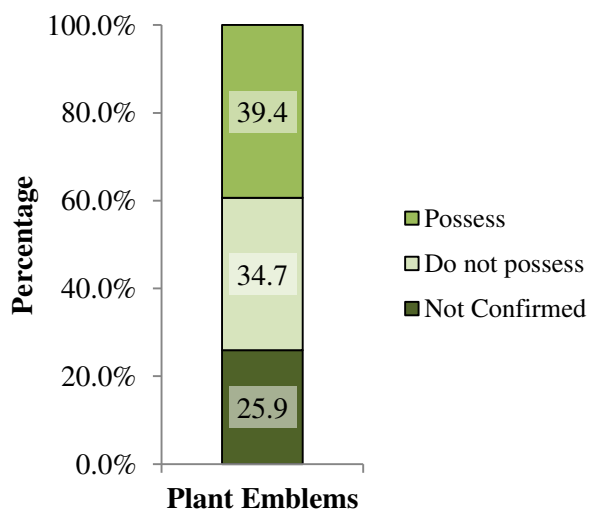


Fig. 2. Percentage of countries possessing official plant biological emblems (76 countries), not possessing (67 countries) or unconfirmed (50 countries).

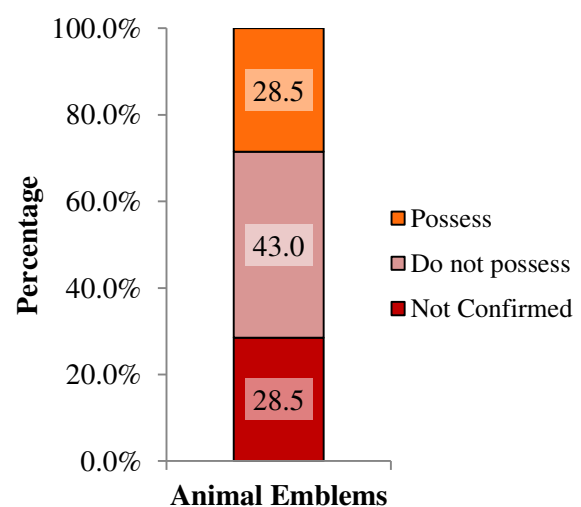


Fig. 3. Percentage of countries possessing official animal biological emblems (55 countries), not possessing (83 countries) or unconfirmed (55 countries).

Countries are more likely to select a plant emblem than an animal emblem as more countries have official plant emblems than animal emblems (76 [39.4%] versus 55 [28.5%]), and fewer countries have no plant emblems than animal emblems (67 [34.7%] versus 83 [43.0%]). There were 28 countries that could not provide a date or year of selection for their 71 biological emblems, including the Republic of Korea (South Korea) which indicated that Mugunghwa (*Hibiscus syriacus* L.) is “recognised as a national flower throughout its history” (H. Wadey, in litt; Appendix 3). World maps were also produced based on whether a country possessed, did not possess or was unconfirmed for biological emblems, plant emblems and animal emblems (Figs. 4–6).

Out of 76 countries with official plant emblems, 64 countries (84.2%) have national flowers and 38 countries (55.1%) have national trees (Table 1). There are 56 countries with animal emblems, and out of these, 47 countries have national birds (83.9%). Half of the countries that selected plant emblems have more than one plant emblem, while 39.3% of countries with animal emblems have more than one animal emblem. Out of the 127 official plant emblems, 70 are national flowers (54.5%) and 42 are national trees (33.1%) (Fig. 7). Out of 91 official animal emblems, 49 are bird emblems (53.3%) and 26 are general animal emblems (28.9%; Fig. 8). About a third of official biological emblems do not have known times of selection (Table 2).

Table 1. Types of plant and animal emblems by number of countries, and percentage of the world and countries with biological emblems. General emblems are those designated as national plant, national animal, symbol of sovereignty, etc. The number in parenthesis is the number of emblems of that type.

| Countries with | No. of Countries | % of World | % of Countries with Plant Emblems |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Plant Emblems | 76 | 39.4 | — |
| National Flowers | 64 | 33.2 | 84.2 |
| National Trees | 38 | 19.7 | 50.0 |
| National Fruit (5) or Crop (1) | 6 | 3.1 | 7.9 |
| General Plant Emblems | 8 | 1.6 | 10.5 |
| More than one Plant Emblem | 38 | 19.7 | 50.0 |
| Countries with | No. of Countries | % of World | % of Countries with Animal Emblems |
| Animal Emblems | 56 | 29.0 | — |
| National Birds | 47 | 24.4 | 83.9 |
| National Aquatic Animal Emblems | 9 | 4.7 | 16.1 |
| National Insect (2) or Mammal (1) | 3 | 1.6 | 5.4 |
| General Animal Emblems | 22 | 11.4 | 39.3 |
| More than one Animal Emblem | 22 | 11.4 | 39.3 |

Table 2. Number of biological emblems with known time of selection, with percentage of all plant or animal emblems.

| Emblem Type | No. of Emblems with Known Time of Selection | % of all Plant or Animal Emblems |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Plant | 89 | 70.1 |
| Animal | 59 | 64.8 |

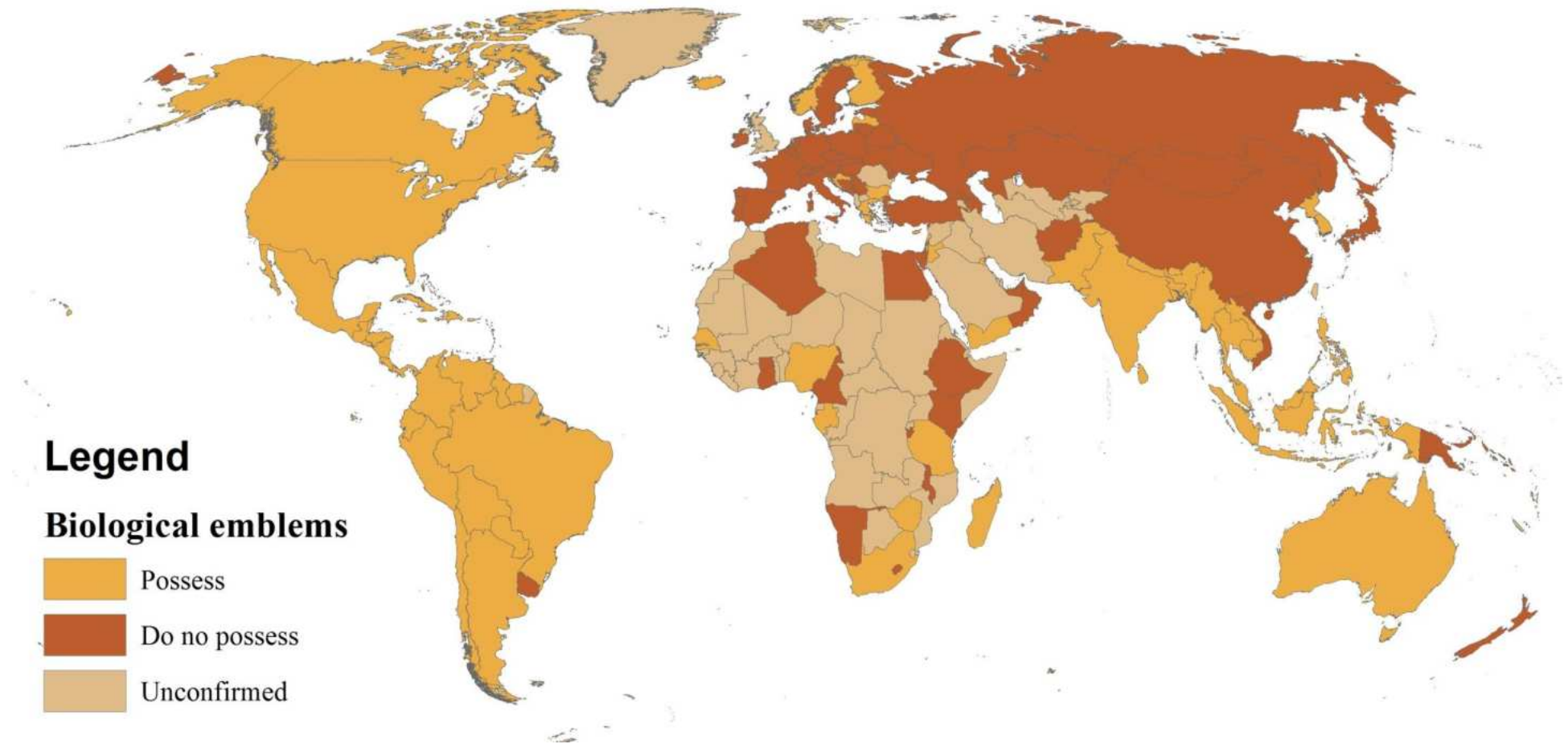


Fig. 4. Countries possessing official animal or plant biological emblems (80 countries), not possessing (66 countries) or unconfirmed (47 countries).

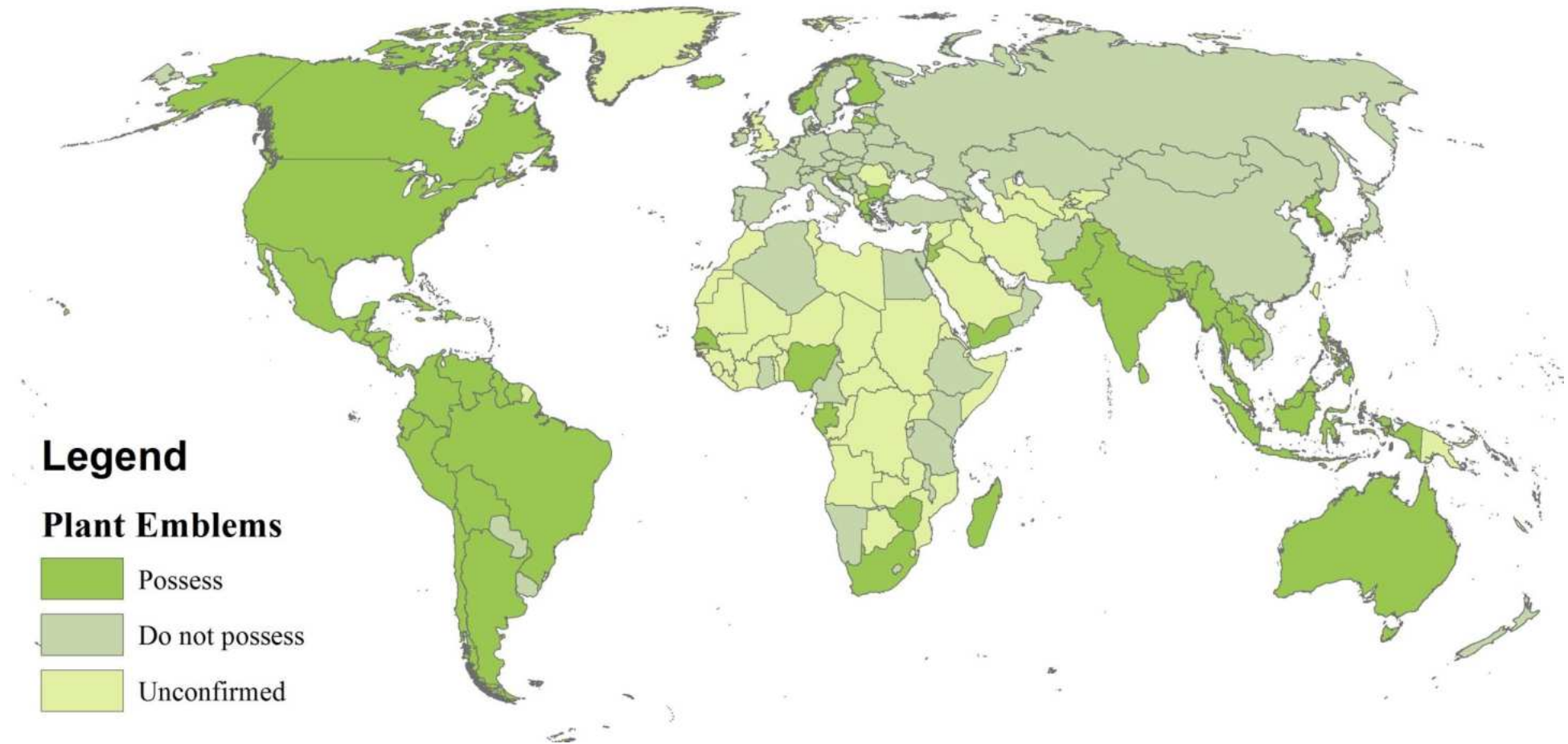


Fig. 5. Countries possessing official plant biological emblems (74 countries), not possessing (66 countries) or unconfirmed (53 countries).

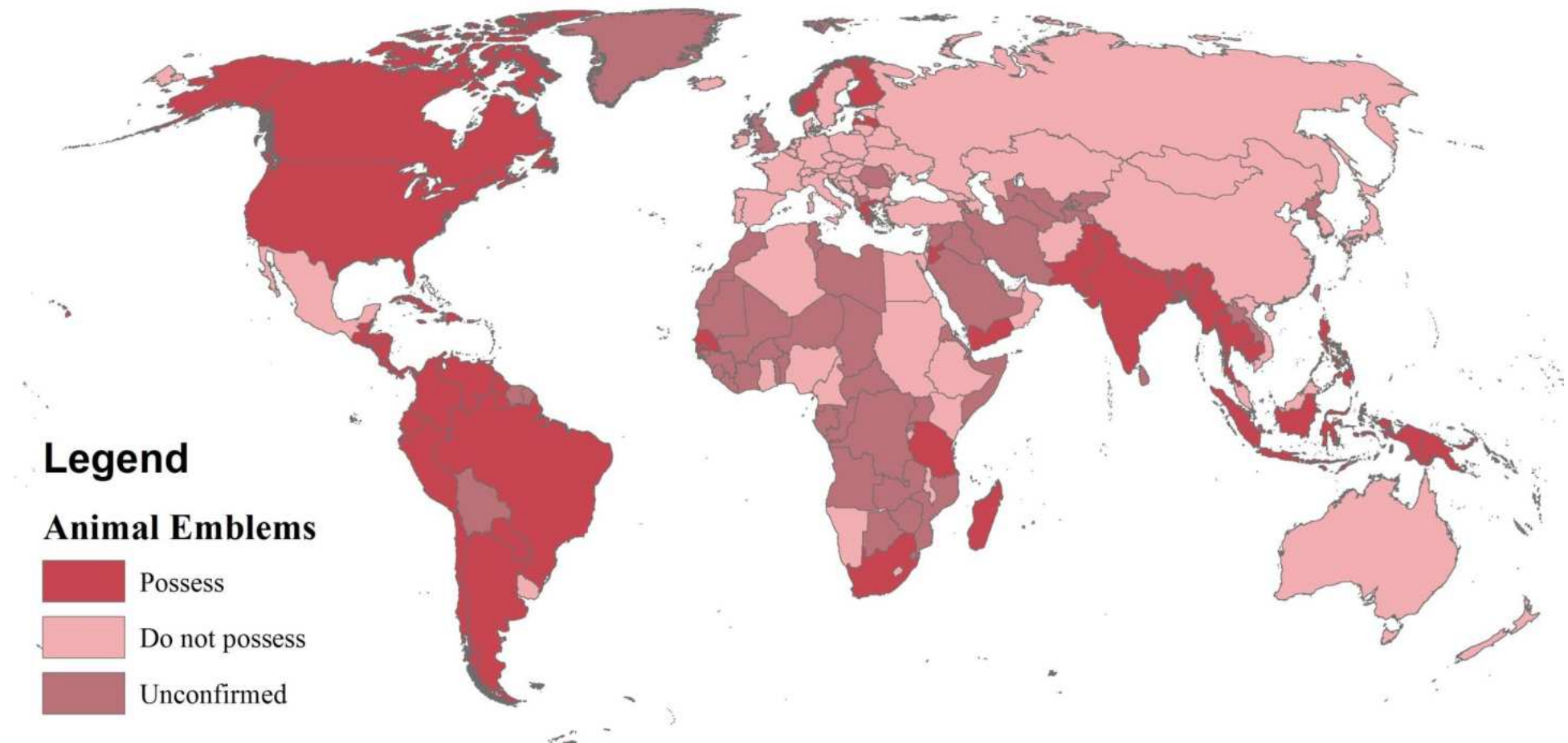


Fig. 6. Countries possessing official animal biological emblems (55 countries), not possessing (79 countries) or unconfirmed (59 countries).

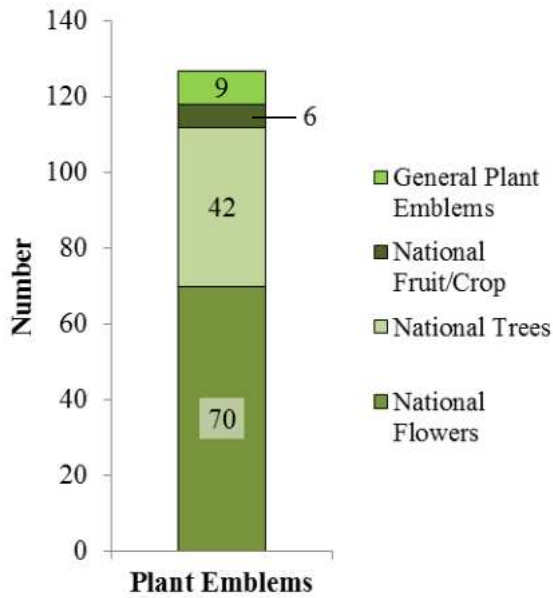


Fig. 7. Types of plant emblems for 127 plant emblems of 76 countries.

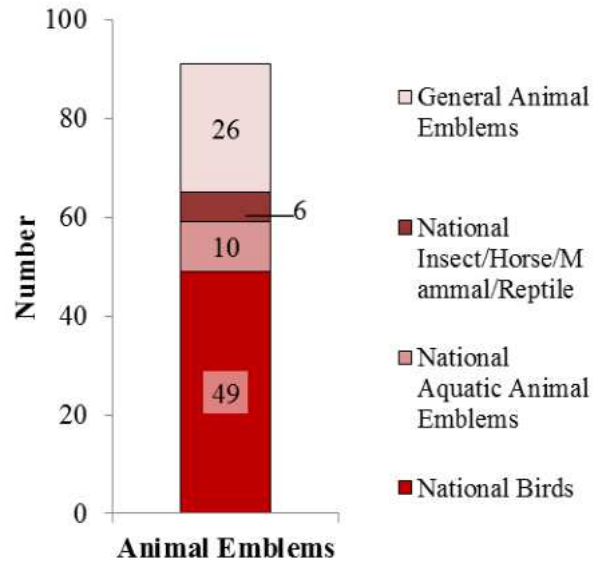


Fig. 8. Types of animal emblems for 91 animal emblems

There are 70 national flowers from 33 plant families, with 11 national flowers that are orchids (family Orchidaceae; 15.7%), and seven national flowers that are legumes (family Fabaceae; 10.0%; Fig. 9, Appendix 4). More than half of all national flowers are from seven plant families. There are 42 national trees from 22 plant families, with five national trees that are legumes (family Fabaceae; 11.9%) and four national trees each that are palms (family Arecaceae) and from the mallow family (Malvaceae; 9.5%; Fig. 10). Sixty percent of the national trees come from seven plant families. Forty-nine national birds are from 28 bird families, and 17 national birds (34.7%) were from four families—the Psittacidae (parrot family), Accipitridae (eagle family), Phasianidae (pheasant family), and Turdidae (thrush family; Fig. 11, Appendix 5). The 127 official plant emblems are from 54 plant families, and 47.2% of plant emblems come from 10 plant families (Fig. 12, Appendix 6). This is nearly 9% of the total of 620 plant families (The Plant List, 2010). This is likely to be because families such as the Fabaceae and Orchidaceae are the second and third most species rich and widely distributed across the globe (Stevens, 2001 onwards). The 91 official animal emblems are from 54 animal families, and more than a third of these are from seven animal families (Fig. 13, Appendix 7).

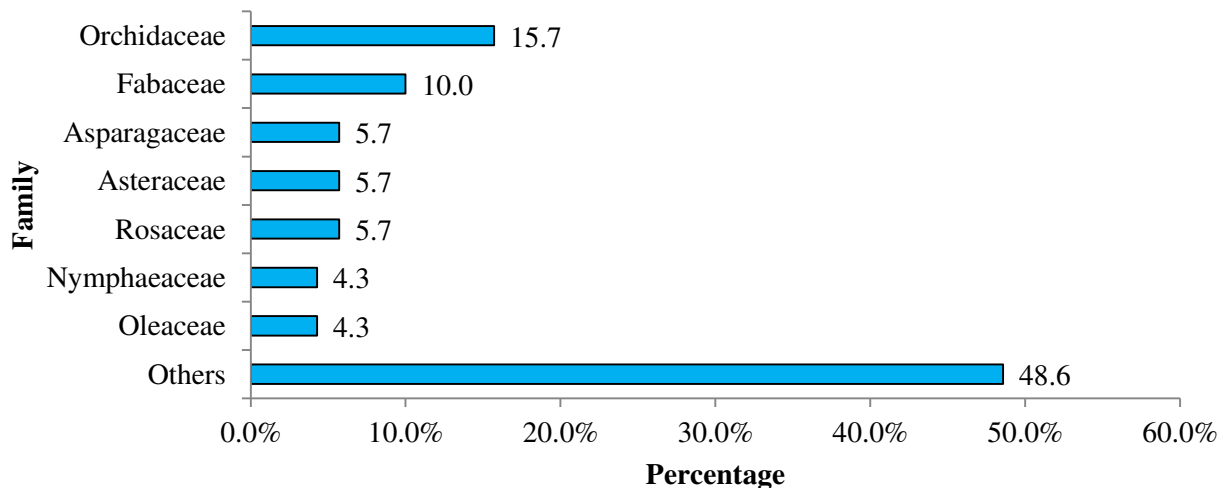


Fig. 9. National flower families for 70 floral emblems.

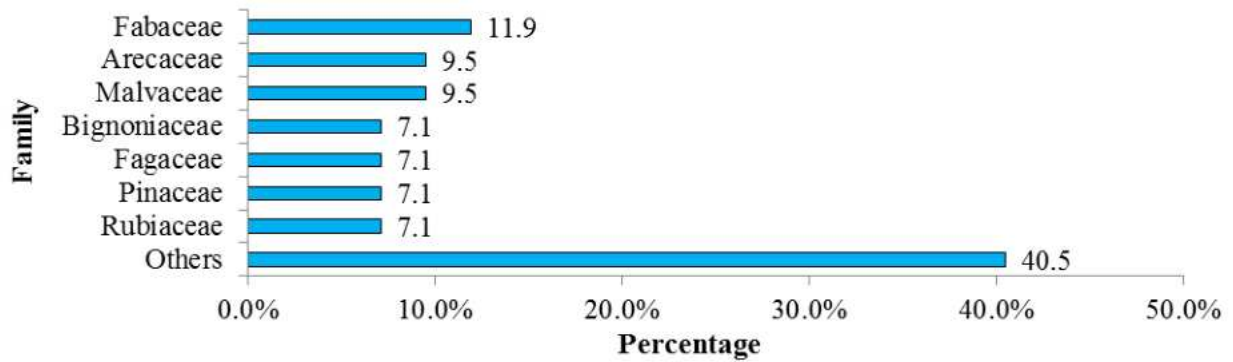


Fig. 10. National tree families for 42 tree emblems.

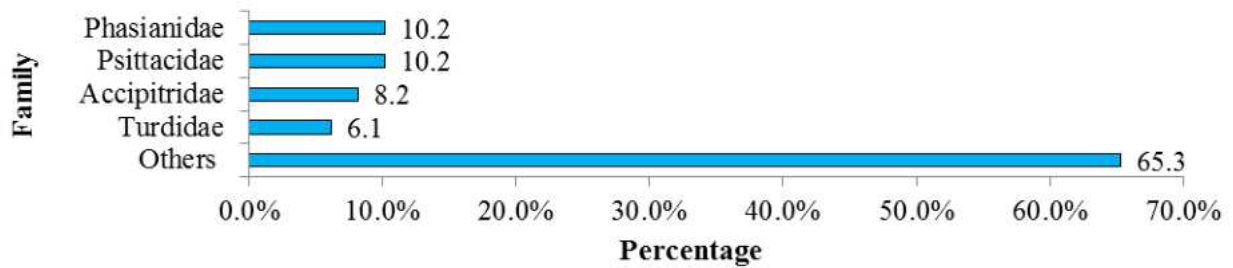


Fig. 11. National bird families for 49 bird emblems.

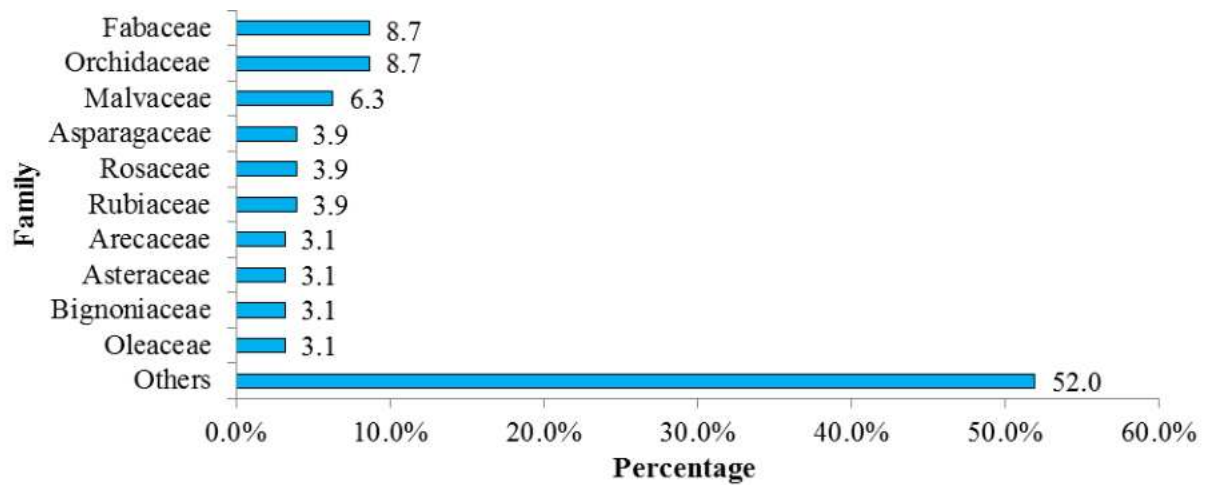


Fig. 12. Plant emblem families for 127 plant emblems.

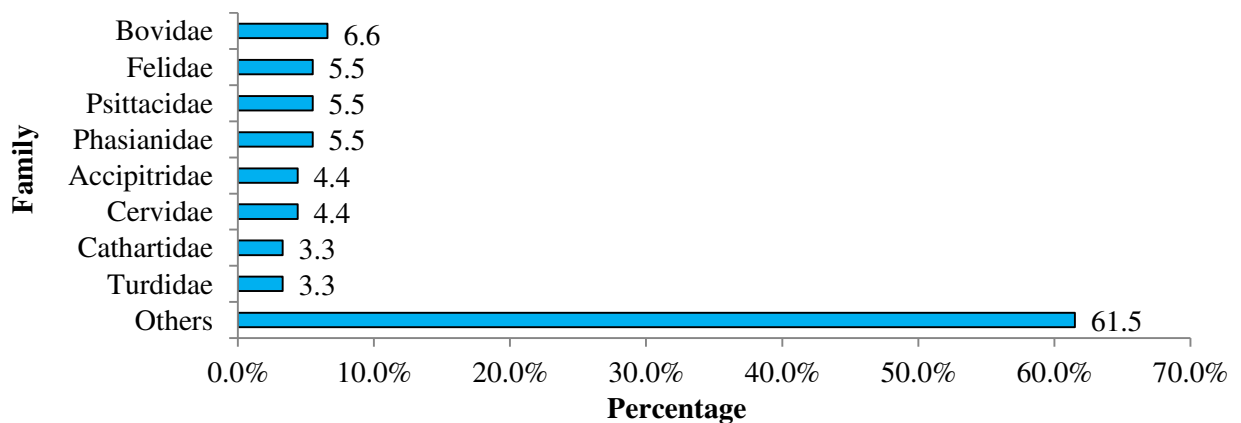


Fig. 13. Animal emblem families for 91 animal emblems.

Background information of each biological emblem. — There were 119 official plant emblems (93.7%) that were designated a specific taxon, with 110 plant emblems being a species or a sub-rank, and nine plant emblems being a genus. Eight plant emblems were identified by their common names (Appendix 8). A total of 82 official animal emblems (90.1%) were designated a specific taxa, with 80 animal emblems being a species or below, and two animal emblems being a genus. Eight animal emblems were identified by their common names. There were 98 native plant emblems (77.1%), and more than one-fifth of all plant emblems were non-native or of uncertain native range (Table 3; Appendix 9). There were 88 native official animal emblems (96.7%), while only three were non-native. There were 16 plant emblems (12.6%) and 45 animal emblems (49.5%) that are listed on CITES schedules. Only 22 plant emblems (17.3%) have been evaluated by the IUCN while 83 animal emblems (91.2%) have been evaluated by the IUCN. There are 8.7% of plant emblems compared to 38.7% of global total plant species listed as Vulnerable or worse, while there are 35.2% of animal emblems compared to 18.0% of global total animal species listed as Vulnerable or worse. Only four plant emblems and three animal emblems were listed on National Red Lists (Table 4).

Table 3. Proportion of nativeness of biological emblems and listing by CITES and the IUCN. CITES = listed on any Appendix of Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. IUCN \leq Vulnerable Emblems = total species as emblems listed as Vulnerable or worse by the IUCN. IUCN \leq Vulnerable Total Species = total species of the world listed as Vulnerable or worse by the IUCN.

| S/No. | Nativeness and Rarity Category | Plant | Animal |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Native | 98 (77.1%) | 88 (96.7%) |
| 2. | Non-native/Uncertain | 29 (22.8%) | 3 (3.3%) |
| 3. | CITES | 16 (12.6%) | 45 (49.5%) |
| 4. | IUCN Evaluated Emblems | 22 (17.3%) | 83 (91.2%) |
| 5. | IUCN \leq Vulnerable Emblems | 11 (8.7%) | 32 (35.2%) |
| 6. | IUCN \leq Vulnerable Total Species | 9,156 (38.7%) | 10,405 (18.0%) |

Table 4. Biological emblems that are listed in National Red Lists.

| S/No. | Country | Designation | Taxon Name | National Red List Status |
|-------|--------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | Colombia | National Flower | <i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f. | Endangered: criteria unknown |
| | | National Tree | <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl. | Endangered: criteria unknown |
| 2. | Croatia | National Flower | <i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M. (Croatian Iris) | Vulnerable: criteria unknown |
| 3. | South Africa | National Flower | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L. | Critically endangered: criteria unknown |
| 4. | Colombia | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Endangered: criteria unknown |
| 5. | Finland | National Animal | <i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus | Near threatened; (VU D1) |
| | | National Fish | <i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill) | Least concern |

For recorded uses and possible reasons for selection of plant emblems, the top three were aesthetic (81.9%), economic (80.3%), and history or culture (67.7%); while for animal emblems, the highest was for aesthetics (73.7%) (Figs. 14, 15; Appendices 10, 11). This is followed by the rest being relatively close; conservation (53.9%), superlatives (52.8%), distribution (46.2%), history or culture (38.5%), and economic (30.8 %). However, when considering only official government websites, aesthetic reasons (44.1% for plants, 44.0% for animals) emerged as the most frequent use or reason for selection. History or culture for plant emblems (37.8%) and distribution for animal emblems (36.3%), respectively, were the second most frequent category. A summary of continental trends for possessing biological emblems or not and being unconfirmed is shown in Table 5 and Fig. 16 (Appendix 12).

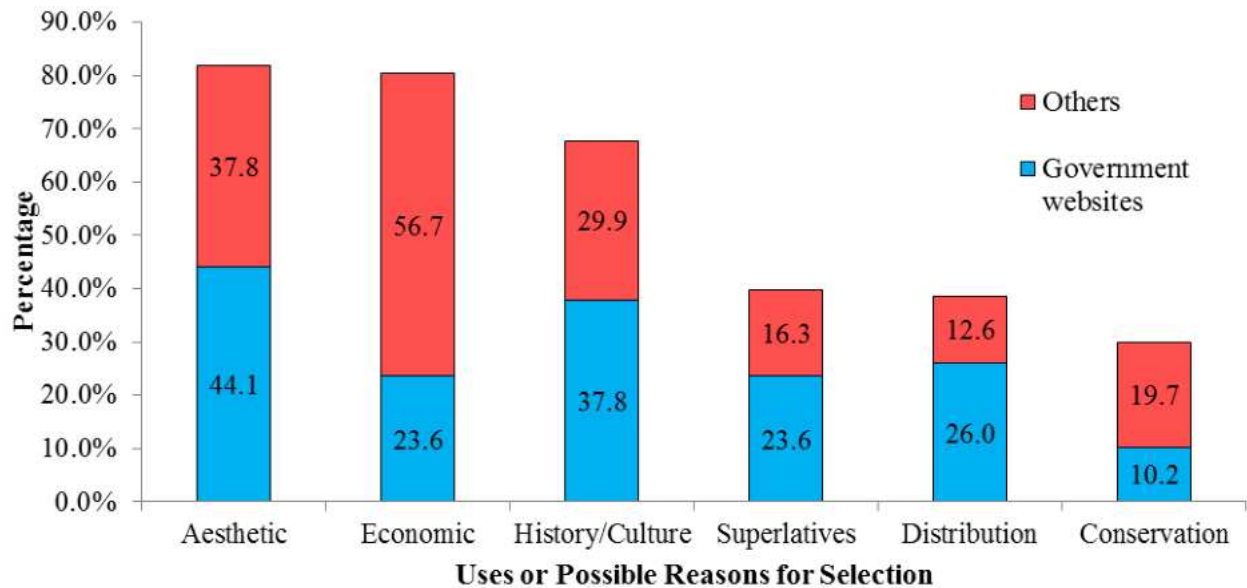


Fig. 14. Percentage of uses or possible reasons for the selection of 127 plant emblems, according to official government websites or other published information.

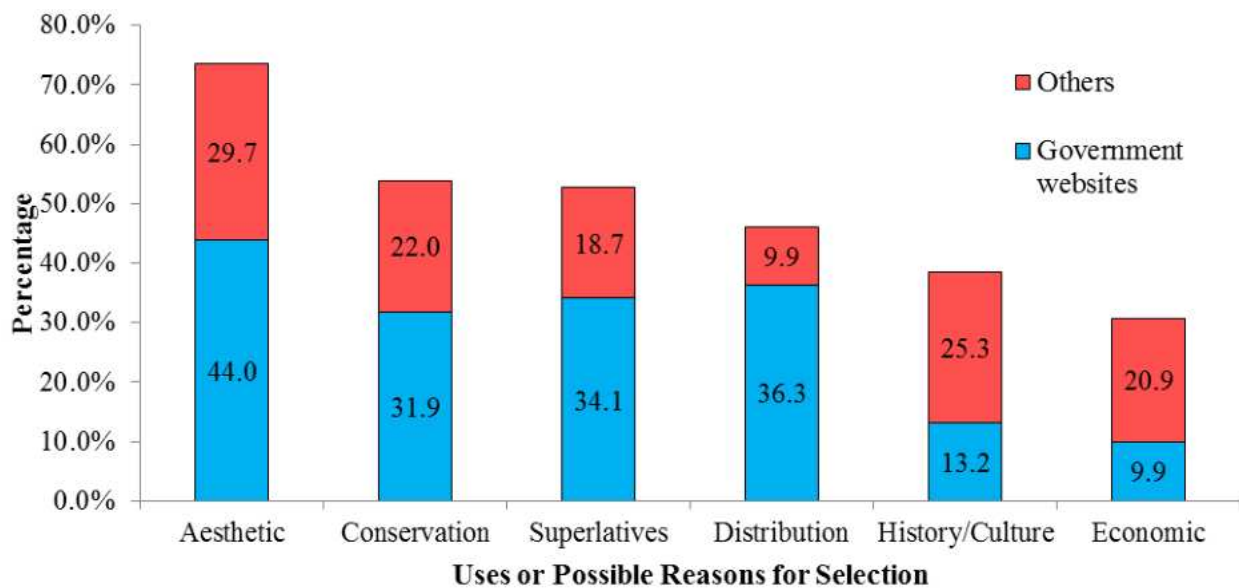


Fig. 15. Percentage of uses or possible reasons for the selection of 91 animal emblems, according to official government websites or other published information.

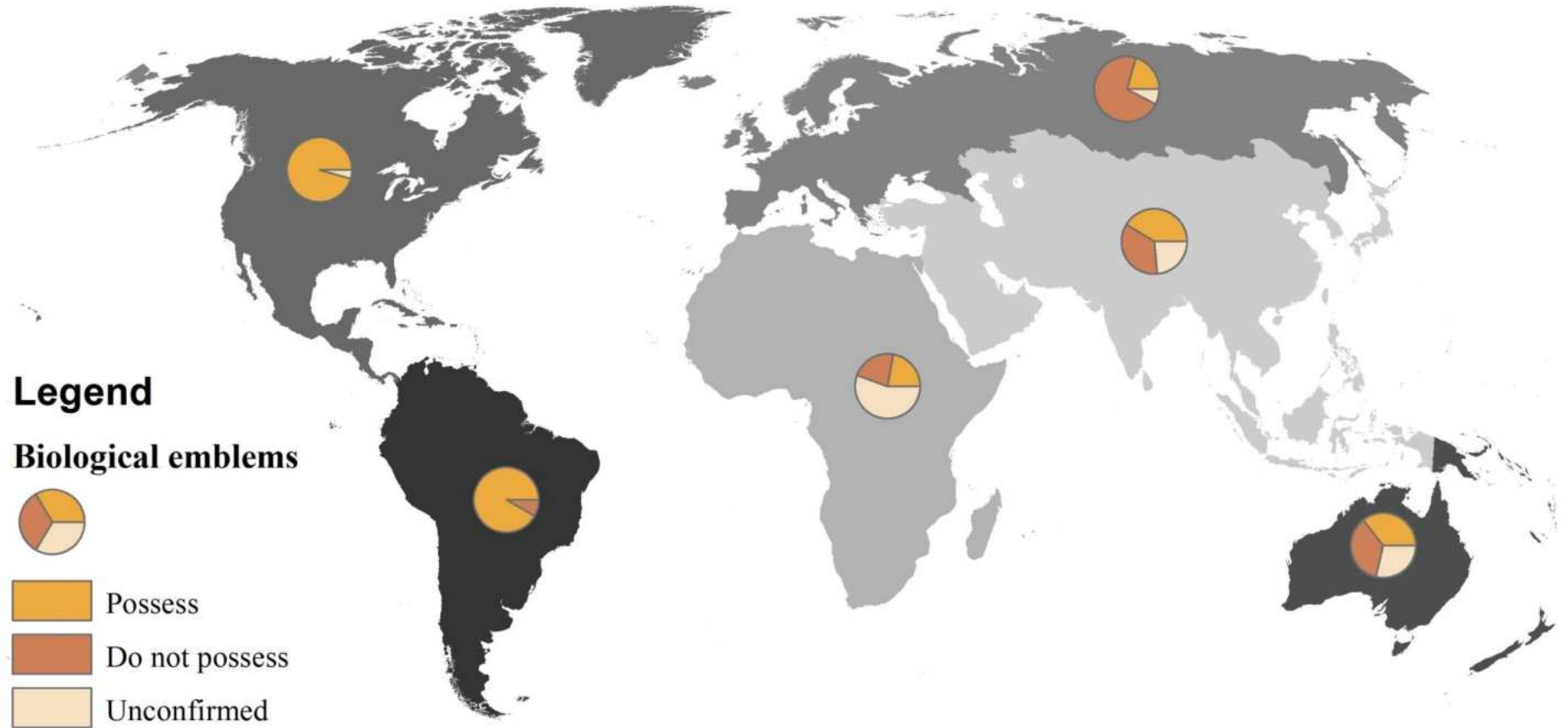


Fig. 16. Continents showing proportions of countries possessing official biological emblems, not possessing or unconfirmed.

Table 5. Number of countries by continent (IUCN, 2011a) with biological emblems, confirmed without biological emblems, and unconfirmed. The percentage of of countries by continent is shown in parenthesis.

| S/No. | Continent | Possess | Do Not Possess | Unconfirmed |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | Africa | 12 (22.2%) | 12 (22.2%) | 30 (55.6%) |
| 2. | Asia | 21 (42.9%) | 18 (36.7%) | 10 (20.4%) |
| 3. | Europe | 8 (19.5%) | 30 (73.2%) | 3 (7.3%) |
| 4. | North and Central America | 22 (95.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (4.3%) |
| 5. | South America | 12 (92.3%) | 1 (7.7%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| 6. | Oceania | 5 (38.5%) | 5 (38.5%) | 3 (23.0%) |

Statistical analyses. — The minimum adequate model obtained includes area, plant species number, duration, and religion (Table 6). However, only the number of plant species was found to be significant ($p < 0.01$). Countries with a higher number of plant species are more likely to have biological emblems compared to countries with a lower number of plant species.

Table 6. Model selected by GLMM.

| | Coefficients | Std. Error | z value | Pr(>\|z\|) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| (Intercept) | 4.24×10^{-4} | 0.91 | 0.46 | 0.642 |
| Scale (Area, scale = F) | -2.03×10^{-7} | 1.21×10^{-7} | -1.67 | 0.094 |
| Scale (Plant species, scale = F) | 1.65×10^{-4} | 6.41×10^{-5} | 2.58 | 0.010 ** |
| Scale (Duration, scale = F) | -3.34×10^{-3} | 2.24×10^{-3} | -1.49 | 0.135 |
| Christianity | 6.13×10^{-2} | 0.95 | 0.06 | 0.949 |
| Hinduism | 15.8 | 1.32×10^3 | 0.01 | 0.990 |
| Islam | 0.13 | 1.03 | 0.13 | 0.900 |
| Others | -2.74 | 1.54 | -1.78 | 0.075 |

Significance levels: 0.000 ‘****’ 0.001 ‘***’ 0.010 ‘**’ 0.050 ‘ ’ 1.000. Null deviance: 149.53 on 109 degrees of freedom, Residual deviance: 128.12 on 102 degrees of freedom. AIC: 144.12. Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 15.

DISCUSSION

Dichotomy between plant and animal emblems. — Animal emblems are usually chosen from threatened taxa for conservation reasons, while the converse is true for plant emblems. However, for plants, the proportion of threatened species as emblems may change as the IUCN is still in the midst of assessing most of the known plant species, as can be seen from the proportion of animal emblems that have been assessed by the IUCN compared to that for plant emblems (91.1% versus 16.3%). This is unlikely to change the stark contrast between animal and plant emblems, where animal emblems selected are from threatened taxa but plant emblems are not. The Bambi syndrome, phylogenetic similarity, and non-human charisma (see next section for explanations of these three factors) may account for such a trend.

There are more official plant emblems than animal emblems in total, with more countries selecting multiple plant emblems compared to animal emblems. This preference for plant emblems can be explained in reference to the recorded use and possible reasons for selection. Plant emblems are

usually not selected for conservation reasons, as they seem to be selected for economic, historical, or cultural reasons. Plants are also easier to use as emblems, where the live plant or plant organ can be conveniently used at various functions or cultivated in the home gardens of citizens or in public parks and streets. This may show that plant emblems fulfill the primary functions of a national emblem, which is for identity and recognition, while animal emblems are usually more geared towards conservation.

Threatened animal taxa become animal emblems. — The preponderance of threatened animal emblems may be caused by the Bambi Syndrome—the desire to protect wild animals from negative anthropogenic consequences, primarily hunting (Cartmill, 1993). Disney’s Bambi helped “to foster in children...a sympathetic understanding of wild life” ever since it was released in the 1940s. The fictional Bambi became emblematic of deer and by extension an idealised form for wildlife, through being portrayed as having emotions and anthropomorphic characteristics, that appeal to humans about the destructiveness of human activity and the large-scale damage done to our natural environment. Another case is the movie portrayal of the relationship between mountain gorillas and Diane Fossey in the film “Gorillas in the Mist”, where gorillas are depicted as morally pure in contrast to humans (Nash & Sutherland, 1991). It is likely as animals are widely portrayed in popular culture and material for children with human characteristics, that to protect wild animals that are being endangered by human activity, governments resort to emblematising these threatened wild animals. This act enables governments to draw upon the Bambi syndrome and emotionally and psychologically prevent harm against these emblems, while also providing an extra umbrella of protection by legal means.

Phylogenetic similarity and non-human charisma can be other factors in selecting animal emblems for conservation. Animals that are phylogenetically close and are perceived to be behaviourally, cognitively, and physically similar to humans tend to produce a more positive and sympathetic effect than those that are phylogenetically distant or dissimilar (Serpell, 2004). The perceived similarity and inferred cognitive abilities of animals ranked lowest from invertebrates to highest for birds and mammals (Eddy et al., 1993). This is in agreement with the selection of only two invertebrates (ladybirds) as national biological emblems (Finland and Latvia), compared to the 48 national birds and 24 general animal emblems, which are mostly terrestrial mammals. Non-human charisma is defined as “distinguishing properties of a non-human entity or process that determine its perception by humans and its subsequent evaluation” (Lorimer, 2007). This includes the accessibility of detection and frequency of encounter of a particular taxon to humans such as its visibility and sounds or unique combination of properties that allow its identification and differentiation from others. Bovids, cervids, and felines have high human association in terms of agriculture, hunting, and food production from ancient times (Driscoll et al., 2009). Additionally, charisma also relates to the aesthetic properties and emotions triggered in interactions with a particular taxon. As aesthetic purposes are among the top two recorded uses or possible reasons for selection for both plant and animal emblems, charisma of a particular taxon may be linked to the selection. The use and success of charismatic taxa in conservation logos show that they have mass appeal and are able to draw upon an emotional connection with humans when seen (Nicholls, 2011). Phylogenetic similarity and non-human charisma can reinforce the Bambi syndrome or are perhaps contributing factors to its strength.

Plant emblems are more preferred. — There are more countries with plant emblems than animal emblems, more countries with multiple plant emblems than multiple animal emblems, and more plant emblems in total than animal emblems (Table 1). This clearly indicates that there is a preference for plant emblems over animal emblems, although early humans have expressed both plants and animals in cave paintings since the Palaeolithic Age (Elkin, 1952; Shanklin, 1985). Their depiction and portrayal throughout history reflects human conceptualisation about human use and needs, of which biological emblems are an expression for. But as humans consume and subsist on

both plants and animals directly for the fulfillment of basic needs, the elevation of more plants than animals as national symbols needs explanation.

This may be partially explained by the analysis of recorded uses or possible reasons for selection of each biological emblem. The top three recorded uses and possible reasons for selection of plant emblems are for economic, aesthetic, and history or cultural factors (Fig. 14), while for animals, aesthetic uses or reasons emerge as the clear frontrunner (Fig. 15). The proportions of other uses or reasons for selection for animal emblems are relatively close, with history or culture and economic ranking as the lowest out of the six. This divergence in the use and reason for selection for an emblem between plants and animals shows that when excluding aesthetic reasons, plant emblems are also usually chosen for historical and cultural significance and economic value. These are important factors especially for national symbols that intend to bind disparate groups within a country, appealing to a sentimental connection to heritage such as a past ancient civilisation or historical event, a tangible linking of ethno-botanical uses by indigenous tribes or state-building contribution to a past or present economy. For example, Peru's national tree, quina (*Cinchona officinalis* L.) is the source of the most well-known and medicinally influential quinine alkaloids, which is used to treat malaria (Prendergast & Dolley, 2001). The genus also supposedly acquired its name owing to Carolus Linnaeus' misspelling after its successful administration to the fever-stricken Countess of Chichón in Lima, Peru. There is also debate about whether native South Americans even used the bark against malaria. This example shows a plant emblem with a history unique to Peru with cultural, historical, and economic aspects.

Ease of use as emblems may also account for why plant emblems are generally preferred. Plants and plant organs (flowers, fruits) can be conveniently used in displays in many government and official functions, such as national celebrations, events, meetings, and parades. The physical presence of the living biological emblem is a testament of the country's continued existence together with whatever qualities the plant emblem exemplifies. Plants are also possible to be cultivated in the backyards, gardens, and public areas of citizens and cities, increasing and reinforcing the personal interaction of members of the country with the physical national symbols. This is achieved in a more tangible way than graphical representations of such emblems on stamps or currency notes, which is another method of portraying national symbols (Hayward & Dumbuya, 1983; Brunn, 2000). Each individual can actually own and nurture a particular plant emblem, which can be a continuous reminder of the country it represents. This is opposite to that of animal emblems, which are selected for conservation or are wild, and therefore unsuitable for displays or rearing in captivity.

Global factors for possessing biological emblems. — Having more plant species increases the odds of possessing biological emblems. The country with the least number of plant species (Kiribati) when compared with the country with the most (Brazil) differs by more than three orders of magnitude ($\times 2500$; Pitman & Jørgensen, 2002). The effect of this factor is exponentially higher when a country has many plant species. Nearly all biological emblems selected by biodiverse countries are native, and most of them are endemic or endangered species. South America is also a biodiversity hotspot, harbouring many plant species while being the one of the most biodiverse regions of the world (Brooks et al., 2002; Cardoso Da Silva & Bates, 2002). This is a possible factor for why all of the top 15 countries with most plant species are also biodiversity hotspots, as these are distinctive and unique species that are not found in other parts of the world, and so serve as a positive identifier of the region and country. It also fosters pride and linkage with the past and indigenous citizens, as some biological emblems have been used in traditional tribal rituals and ancient civilisations. The Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus) is the national bird of Colombia and Ecuador and national animal of Chile. Based on Andean mythology, the Andean condor is associated with wealth and “carries wealth from the masculine hills that provide them to the feminine mountains that deliver them to humans for their use” (Castro & Aldunate, 2003).

Additional notes. — The type of emblems selected to represent a country usually follows certain norms, such as being aesthetically pleasing, possessing certain exemplary qualities or are awe-inspiring. This is a result of much fervent discussion generated in the country at many levels over what characteristics should a particular emblem have that warrants its elevation as a national symbol (Price, 1889; Hansen, 1918; Sargent & Sharp, 1918; Wherry, 1927; Ball, 1961). Families of plant emblems that have large blooms, pleasing scents, are colourful, are widely distributed or have some economic value are preferred. This is supported by the orchids (Orchidaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae) being the top two most preferred families for plant emblems. For animal emblems, generally those associated with economic value are favoured as biological emblems. This is seen with Bovidae (bovids) and Cervidae (deer) being the top two families for animal emblems. Animals associated with positive qualities according to human perception such as superiority, strength, and certain behavioural traits also rank as popular choices, e.g., Felidae (cats, including lions and tigers) and Accipitridae (hawks and eagles) are among the top five families for animal emblems. These patterns are in accordance with human attitudes towards animals, where treatment of an animal is determined by its use, human culture, and animal attributes (Serpell, 2004; Sergio et al., 2006).

Generally, countries prefer to select flowers, trees or birds as biological emblems. As one of the more distinctive structures of a plant, flowers are attractive and have inherent commonality in the human culture of flower use, whereby their “colour, perfume, sweetness, and shapes have played so prominent a role” (Goody, 1993: 1). Jamaica’s national flower, lignum vitae (*Guaiacum officinale* L.) is “extremely ornamental, producing an attractive blue flower” (Jamaica Information Service, 2009). Trees are majestic and have cultural and economic value in many cases, and their planting allows people to have direct appreciation and responsibility for nature (Rosenow, 2001). Use of trees as a symbol fosters pride in trees to invoke public participation in nature conservation. The Indian fig tree (*Ficus benghalensis* L.), the national tree of India because of its rooting properties, is considered immortal and an integral part of the myths and legends of India. It is also the focal point of village life where the village council meets in the shade of this tree (National Informatics Center, 2012). Birds are highly visible and charismatic, most are well-studied, and many are biological emblems (Harris & Froufe, 2005). Being widely distributed in Nicaragua, the guardabarranco (*Eumomota superciliosa* [Sandbach]) is the national bird (Ministry of Education, 2012).

A sizeable proportion of non-native plant emblems have been selected. This may be because these non-native symbols have obtained cultural or economic significance over time to the country of introduction to the extent that it adequately represents it. Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Ait., is non-native to both Indonesia and Philippines but it is their national flower. This plant likely came via Indian traders of old who brought it with them to this region in ancient times, as it is a fragrant flower used in hair ornaments in several parts of India as well as being sacred to Lord Vishnu in Hinduism (Mehra et al., 1975). Another example would be Maldives’ national tree, dhivehi ruh or coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera* L.), originating in the Western Pacific and which is prized for its economic importance and utility (Embassy of the Maldives, Japan, 2013).

Multiple conflicting responses were received for several countries about their biological emblems, and most authorities were unable to provide the time of selection for their biological emblems. This is on top of countries that did not respond or could not confirm basic information about their biological emblems even after multiple attempts at contacting them. It demonstrates that although official biological emblems are national symbols that are decided upon by the governments themselves, there is sometimes scant attention paid to them. If it reflects the general understanding of biological emblems among the populace, it does not bode well for these emblems as they may not fulfill the aim that was intended for their selection in the first place. Apathy can also be another factor, where citizens and government officials are just indifferent to these emblems. Governments, as the selecting bodies, need to ensure that biological emblems are well-projected, studied, and

protected, as those that are selected from threatened taxa and for conservation reasons would be more harmed with increased attention placed upon them with this national symbol status (Nijman et al., 2009).

Nearly all biological emblems did not specify a particular form or colour, although there is a certain form and colour that is preferred and usually used. This is particularly problematic for plant species that are widely cultivated for aesthetic purposes, as there are many variations in colour, number of petals, patterns and so forth, such as in roses, bougainvilleas, dahlias, and hibiscuses. For emblems, it is best to have a single form or cultivated variety (cultivar) that viewers can associate with the entity it is representing, for if there were too many variations, the power of an emblem is much diluted by the inability to recognise them when encountered. It would be best in such cases for countries to specify a certain cultivar which would be the ultimate bearer of the title. The only instance where a certain form is specified is for Barbados, where “the National Flower is accepted as the red variety with the Yellow Margin on the petals” (Barbados Government Information Service, 1987).

Limitations and future work. — Limitations of this study and some prescriptions for future work include the following:

1. There is incomplete data from some countries, be it in possessing biological emblems or not, scientific names, and time of selection. Without such information, analysis on whether selection had an impact is not possible. As this list covers about 75.0% of the world, it would be best for future work to obtain information that is currently lacking. With complete information for the world, better understanding on global trends for biological emblems selection can be obtained. This is crucial particularly when trying to advocate for a particular plant or animal as an emblem for its conservation. More in-depth study needs to be performed on the effect of selection as a national symbol on these taxa, to assess whether elevation to a national symbol benefits or harms the taxon, and if this status is the best option for the taxon.
2. There was difficulty in obtaining worldwide data for important parameters that may affect biological emblem selection. There may be better ways to measure the environmental protection standards and policies of each country of the world, such as pollution indices, greenhouse gas emissions, and perceived effectiveness in environmental protection mechanisms. However, this would be the basis for another study on its own.
3. More background information on emblems would provide a clearer picture about the circumstances under which they were selected, and the motivations for their selection. A cursory check for each emblem as performed in this study would be insufficient to capture the depth and breadth of historical details that culminate in the selection of these biological emblems. More study in this area would provide better insight on why a particular taxon was favoured over others, and be more definitive in the reason for its selection.
4. Other factors for culture of each country may be better indicators than those selected in this study, as geographic location was the only significant factor that was associated with possession of a biological emblem by a country. However, geographic location is not a good measure of culture. Cultural factors would warrant more study on their own to better determine whether they affect biological emblem selection. This would be better handled by anthropologists and sociologists to determine if cultural factors conclusively affect biological emblem selection.
5. A study of sub-national official biological emblems for entities such as states, provinces and cities would affirm if global trends are significant at these levels or what parameters are important at smaller scales. An additional study for local, national or international entities with biological emblems that are non-government in nature may uncover whether there are distinctions in the type of emblem selected, motivations for selection and trends that affect the selection.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Official national biological emblems were compiled for the 193 UN-recognised countries of the world. There were 78 countries that possess biological emblems, 66 countries that did not possess one, and 49 were unconfirmed because of no response from respective governments or uncertainty.
2. Countries of the world generally prefer national plant emblems.
3. National animal emblems are more likely to be selected for conservation reasons, while national plant emblems are usually selected for cultural, historical or economic significance.
4. The more plant species a country has, the more likely will it select a biological emblem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank members of the Botany Laboratory, Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, particularly Alex Yee, Chong Kwek Yan, and Giam Xingli for advice and assistance; Sarah Seo for her help in sourcing for the photographs of national biological emblems; Richard T. Corlett and Kelvin K. P. Lim for assistance in reviewing the manuscript; Elsie Ang and Seow Vui Yin for assisting in trawling the World Wide Web for information; each and every government official, reliable authority and expert that replied to our numerous queries and sent helpful material; webmasters and editors of various biological databases, government portals, and electronic publications; every individual or organisation that permitted the use of their photographs without any cost. Lastly, thanks must be recorded for the support from our families, friends and colleagues.

LITERATURE CITED

- Abbas, M., 2011. *Statistical Estimation of Wild Animal Population in Finland: A Multiple Target Tracking Approach*, Unpublished Masters Thesis, Aalto University, Espoo, Finland. 68 pp.
- Anonymous, 1984. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society for Economic Botany. *Economic Botany*, **38**: 377.
- Ball, G., 1961. Nature ramblings: National flower. *The Science News-Letter*, **80**: 32.
- Barbados Government Information Service, 1987. *The National Emblems of Barbados*. Barbados Government Information Service, Bridgetown. 28 pp.
- Barrett, M., 2000. *The Development of National Identity in Childhood and Adolescence. Inaugural Lecture Presented at University of Surrey*. University of Surrey, Guildford, UK. http://epubs.surrey.ac.uk/1642/1/00_Inaugural_lecture.pdf. (Accessed 27 Jul.2011).
- Bhagavatula, J. & L. Singh, 2006. Genotyping faecal samples of Bengal tiger *Panthera tigris tigris* for population estimation: A pilot study. *BMC Genetics*, **7**: 48.
- Brooks, T. M., R. A. Mittermeier, C. G. Mittermeier, G. A. B. da Fonseca, A. B. Rylands, W. R. Konstant, P. Flick, J. Pilgrim, S. Oldfield & G. Magin, 2002. Habitat loss and extinction in the hotspots of biodiversity (érdida de hábitat y extinciones en áreas críticas para la biodiversidad). *Conservation Biology*, **16**: 909–923.
- Brownell, F. G., 2011. Flagging the “new” South Africa, 1910–2010. *Historia*, **56**: 42–62.
- Brunn, S. D., 2000. Stamps as iconography: Celebrating the independence of new European and Central Asian states. *GeoJournal*, **52**: 315–323.
- Cardoso da Silva, J. M. & J. M. Bates, 2002. Biogeographic patterns and conservation in the South American Cerrado: A tropical savanna hotspot. *BioScience*, **52**: 225–234.
- Cartmill, M., 1993. *A View to a Death in the Morning: Hunting and Nature through History*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 331 pp.

- Castro, V. & C. Aldunate, 2003. Sacred mountains in the highlands of the South-Central Andes. *Mountain Research and Development*, **23**: 73–79.
- Central Intelligence Agency, 2012. *The World Factbook 2012*. Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2088.html>. (Accessed 13 Mar.2012).
- Cerulo, K. A., 1993. Symbols and the World system: National anthems and flags. *Sociological Forum*, **8**: 243–271.
- Cohen, J., 1988. *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences*. 2nd Edition. L. Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, New Jersey. 567 pp.
- Davis, D. D., 1985. Hereditary emblems: Material culture in the context of social change. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, **4**: 149–176.
- Dobransky, K. & G. A. Fine, 2006. The native in the garden: Floral politics and cultural entrepreneurs. *Sociological Forum*, **21**: 559–585.
- Driscoll, C. A., D. W. Macdonald & S. J. O'Brien, 2009. From wild animals to domestic pets, an evolutionary view of domestication. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **106**: 9971–9978.
- Eddy, T. J., G. G. Gallup & D. J. Povinelli, 1993. Attribution of cognitive states to animals: Anthropomorphism in comparative perspective. *Journal of Social Issues*, **49**: 87–101.
- Edelman, M. J., 1985. *The Symbolic Uses of Politics*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 221 pp.
- Elkin, A. P., 1952. Cave-paintings in Southern Arnhem land. *Oceania*, **22**: 245–255.
- Embassy of the Maldives, Japan, 2013. *National Symbols*. Embassy of the Maldives, Japan. <http://www.maldivesembassy.jp/the-embassy/contact-us>. (Accessed 30 May 2013).
- Flannery, M. C., 1993a. The biology of aesthetics. *The American Biology Teacher*, **55**: 497–500.
- Flannery, M. C., 1993b. Teaching about the aesthetics of biology: A case study on rhythm. *Interchange*, **24**: 5–18.
- Froese, R. & D. Pauly, 2013. *FishBase*. Version (04/2013). <http://www.fishbase.org/>. (Accessed 22 May 2013).
- Galetto, L., G. Bernardello, I. C. Isele, J. Vesprini, G. Speroni & A. Berduc, 2000. Reproductive biology of *Erythrina crista-galli* (Fabaceae). *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, **87**: 127–145.
- Gentry, A. H., 1992. A synopsis of Bignoniaceae ethnobotany and economic botany. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, **79**: 53–64.
- Glenn Ross, W., 1985. The medicinal and nutritional properties of *Dahlia* spp. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, **14**: 75–82.
- Goody, J., 1993. *The Culture of Flowers*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 480 pp.
- Hansen, A. A., 1918. A national floral emblem. *Science*, **47**: 365–367.
- Harris, J. D. & E. Froufe, 2005. Taxonomic inflation: Species concept or historical geopolitical bias? *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **20**: 6–7.
- Hayward, F. M. & A. R. Dumbuya, 1983. Political legitimacy, political symbols and national leadership in West Africa. *The Journal of African Studies*, **21**: 645–671.
- Hew, C. S., T. W. Yam & J. Arditti, 2002. *Biology of Vanda Miss Joaquim*. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 259 pp.
- Inglehart, R., 1997. *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 453 pp.
- International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature & International Union of Biological Sciences, 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. 4th Edition. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature c/o The Natural History Museum, London. 306 pp.
- ITIS, 2012. *Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS)*. U. S. Geological Survey, Virginia, USA. <http://www.itis.gov/>. (Accessed 25 Feb.2012).
- IUCN, 2011a. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. IUCN Global Species Programme Red List Unit, Cambridge. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>. (Accessed 24 Feb.2012).

- IUCN, 2011b. *IUCN Red List Version 2011.2: Table 5: Threatened Species in Each Country (Totals by Taxonomic Group)*. IUCN Global Species Programme Red List Unit, Cambridge. http://www.iucnredlist.org/documents/summarystatistics/2011_2_RL_Stats_Table5.pdf. (Accessed 24 Feb.2012).
- Jamaica Information Service, 2009. *Jamaican National Flower*. Jamaica Information Service, Jamaica. http://www.jis.gov.jm/special_sections/This%20Is%20Jamaica/symbols.html. (Accessed 2 Apr.2012).
- Kolsto, P., 2006. National symbols as signs of unity and division. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, **29**: 676–701.
- Lawrence, E. A., 1990. Symbol of a nation: The bald eagle in American culture. *Journal of American Culture*, **13**: 63–69.
- Lepage, D., 2012. *Avibase—The World Bird Database*. Bird Studies Canada, Canada. <http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org>. (Accessed 25 Feb.2012).
- Lorimer, J., 2007. Nonhuman charisma. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, **25**: 911–932.
- MacKinnon, J., S. N. Stuart & IUCN/SSC Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group, 1989. *The Kouprey: An Action Plan for its Conservation*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. 19 pp.
- Matthews, R. T., 2000. Britannia and John Bull: From birth to maturity. *Historian*, **62**: 799–820.
- McNeill, J., F. R. Barrie, H. M. Burdet, V. Demoulin, D. L. Hawksworth, K. Marhold, D. H. Nicolson, J. Prado, P. C. Silva, J. E. Skog, J. H. Wiersema & N. J. Turland, 2007. *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Vienna Code) Adopted by the Seventeenth International Botanical Congress, Vienna, Austria, July 2005*. Published for the IAPT by A.R.G. Ganter and distributed by Koeltz, Ruggell, Kèonigstein. 568 pp.
- Mehra, K., K. Kanodia & R. Srivastava, 1975. Folk uses of plants for adornment in India. *Economic Botany*, **29**: 39–46.
- Minahan, J., 2010. *The Complete Guide to National Symbols and Emblems*. Greenwood Press, Santa Barbara, California. 977 pp.
- Ministry of Education, 2012. *El Guardabarranco: Ave Nacional*. Ministry of Education, Republic of Nicaragua. <http://www.mined.gob.ni/emblemas3.php>. (Accessed 2 Apr.2012).
- Mittermeier, R. A., W. R. Turner, F. W. Larsen, T. M. Brooks & C. Gascon, 2011. Global biodiversity conservation: The critical role of hotspots. In: Zachos, F. E. & J. C. Habel (eds.), *Biodiversity Hotspots: Distribution and Protection of Conservation Priority Areas*. Springer, Berlin. Pp. 3–22.
- Nash, J. E. & A. Sutherland, 1991. The moral elevation of animals: The case of “Gorillas in the Mist”. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, **5**: 111–126.
- National Capital Commission, 2005. *Canada’s Capital Core Area Sector Plan*. National Capital Commission, Government of Canada, Ottawa, Canada. 189 pp. <http://www.canadascapital.gc.ca/sites/default/files/pubs/Core-Sector-Report-2005.pdf>. (Accessed 22 May 2013).
- National Informatics Center, Government of India, 2012. *National Tree—National Identity Elements of India—Know India: National Portal of India*. Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, India. http://knowindia.gov.in/knowindia/national_symbols.php?id=5. (Accessed 30 May 2012).
- Nicholls, H., 2011. The art of conservation. *Nature*, **472**: 287–289.
- Nijman, V., C. R. Shepherd & S. van Balen, 2009. Declaration of the Javan hawk eagle *Spizaetus bartelsi* as Indonesia’s national rare animal impedes conservation of the species. *Oryx*, **43**: 122–128.
- Oitaven, A. V., 1937. The peace garden of La Plata. *World Affairs*, **100**: 148–150.
- Pessis, A. M. & N. Guidon, 2007. Serra da Capivara National Park, Brazil: Cultural heritage and society. *World Archaeology*, **39**: 406–416.
- Pitman, N. C. A. & P. M. Jørgensen, 2002. Estimating the size of the World’s threatened flora. *Science*, **298**: 989.

- Prendergast, H. D. V. & D. Dolley, 2001. Jesuits' bark (Cinchona [Rubiaceae]) and other medicines. *Economic Botany*, **55**: 3–6.
- Price, J. A., 1889. Our national flower. *The Decorator and Furnisher*, **14**: 111.
- Protocol Directorate and the Human Resource Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore, 2012. *Foreign Missions Accredited to Singapore*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore. http://www.mfa.gov.sg/dipcon/foreign_mission_locator.html. (Accessed 25 Feb.2012).
- Prowse, T. A. & B. W. Brook, 2011. Climate change, variability and conservation impacts in Australia. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, **17**: 168–178.
- R Development Core Team 2011. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing: Reference Index. Version 2.14.1*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna. 950 pp.
- Rannells, J., 1995. *PNG: A Fact Book on Modern Papua New Guinea*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne. xi + 211 pp.
- Rosenow, J., 2001. What role for national trees in promoting biodiversity conservation? *Oryx*, **35**: 1–2.
- Rosenzweig, M. L., 1992. Species diversity gradients: We know more and less than we thought. *Journal of Mammalogy*, **73**: 715–730.
- Sargent, F. L. & K. D. Sharp, 1918. Our national flower. *Science*, **47**: 611–612.
- Sensenbrenner, F. J. J., 2004. *108th Congress 2d Session House of Representatives Report 108-669: Designation of National Tree*. U. S. House of Representatives, USA. 10 pp. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-108hrpt689/pdf/CRPT-108hrpt689.pdf>. (Accessed 27 Jul.2011).
- Sergio, F., I. A. N. Newton, L. Marchesi & P. Pedrini, 2006. Ecologically justified charisma: Preservation of top predators delivers biodiversity conservation. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, **43**: 1049–1055.
- Serpell, J. A., 2004. Factors influencing human attitudes to animals and their welfare. *Animal Welfare*, **13**: 145–151.
- Shanklin, E., 1985. Sustenance and symbol: Anthropological studies of domesticated animals. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, **14**: 375–403.
- Stevens, P. F., 2001 onwards. *Angiosperm Phylogeny Website, Version 12, Jul.2012*. Missouri Botanical Garden, Saint Louis. <http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/APweb/>. (Accessed 17 Jul.2013).
- Sutherland, W. J., S. Bardsley, L. Bennun, M. Clout, I. M. Côté, M. H. Depledge, L. V. Dicks, A. P. Dobson, L. Fellman & E. Fleishman, 2011. Horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2011. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, **26**: 10–16.
- Syartinilia & S. Tsuyuki, 2008. GIS-based modeling of Javan hawk-eagle distribution using logistic and autologistic regression models. *Biological Conservation*, **141**: 756–769.
- The Plant List, 2010. *The Plant List. Version 1*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK and Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, USA. <http://www.theplantlist.org/>. (Accessed 25 Feb.2012).
- The World Bank, 2011a. *The World Bank: GDP (Current US\$)*. The World Bank, Washington D. C. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>. (Accessed 13 Mar.2012).
- The World Bank, 2011b. *The World Bank: Terrestrial Protected Areas (% of Total Land Area): United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre*. The World Bank, Washington D. C. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.LND.PTLD.ZS>. (Accessed 13 Mar.2012).
- The World Bank, 2011c. *The World Bank: Land Area (sq. km): Food and Agriculture Organization*. The World Bank, Washington D. C. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2>. (Accessed 13 Mar.2012).
- UNEP-WCMC, 2001. *CITES Species Database*. United Nations Environmental Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), CITES Secretariat, Geneva. <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>. (Accessed 26 Feb.2012).
- United Nations, 2011. *United Nations Member States*. UN Publications, United Nations, New York. <http://www.un.org/en/members/>. (Accessed 21 Jul.2011).

- USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program, 2012. *Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN)*, National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl>. (Accessed 24 Feb.2012).
- Verkuyten, M., 1995. Symbols and social representations. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, **25**: 263–284.
- Wherry, E. T., 1927. What shall be our national flower? *The Science News-Letter*, **11**: 335.
- Wickens, G., 1990. What is economic botany? *Economic Botany*, **44**: 12–28.
- Xuyang, J., 2011. *Longtime Debate about a National Flower Still Flourishing*. Global Times. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/645899/Longtime-debate-about-a-national-flower-still-flourishing.aspx>. (Accessed 28 May 2013).
- Zoological Society of London, 2010. *National Red Lists*. Zoological Society of London, London. <http://www.nationalredlist.org/>. (Accessed 22 May 2013).

CITATION OF THIS BOOK

- Lim, R. C. J., H. H. Tan & H. T. W. Tan, 2013. *Official Biological Emblems of the World*. Raffles Museum Of Biodiversity Research, National University Singapore, Singapore. 231 pp. Uploaded 7 Aug.2013. http://rmbr.nus.edu.sg/raffles_museum_pub/bioemblems_world.pdf.

APPENDIX 1. OFFICIAL NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS

This list of official biological emblems of the world is arranged alphabetically by country. For the declared name and scientific name of the national biological emblem, if provided, is followed by the local or common name in parenthesis. NC=Not Confirmed. Entries with “Possibly ...” indicate best guesses based on official correspondence or resources. Photographs are used with permission, and are owned by the source. The hyperlink to each photograph with the licence for its use, where present, is provided.

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Animal | National Animal | <i>Dama dama dama</i> (European fallow deer) | NC | <i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus) | Cervidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> L. (the frigate, man-o'-War, weather bird) | NC | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews | Fregatidae |
| | | National Sea Creature | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (hawksbill turtle) | NC | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus) | Cheloniidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Agave karatto</i> (dagger's log) | NC | <i>Agave karatto</i> Mill. | Asparagaceae |
| | | National Fruit | <i>Ananas comosus</i> (Antiguan black pineapple) | NC | <i>Ananas comosus</i> L. Merr. cv. Moris | Bromeliaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Bucida buceras</i> (whitewood) | NC | <i>Bucida buceras</i> L. | Combretaceae |



Male *Dama dama dama* (European fallow deer), the National Animal of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Johann-Nikolaus Andreae](#)).



Female *Dama dama dama* (European fallow deer), the National Animal of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Adrian Pingstone](#)).



Male *Fregata magnificens* L. (the frigate, man-o'-war, weather bird), the National Bird of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [E. Kirdler](#), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Digital Library System).



Female *Fregata magnificens* L. (the frigate, man-o'-war, weather bird), the National Bird of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Mark Stevens](#)).



Eretmochelys imbricata (hawksbill turtle), the National Sea Creature of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Caroline S. Rogers](#), NOAA).



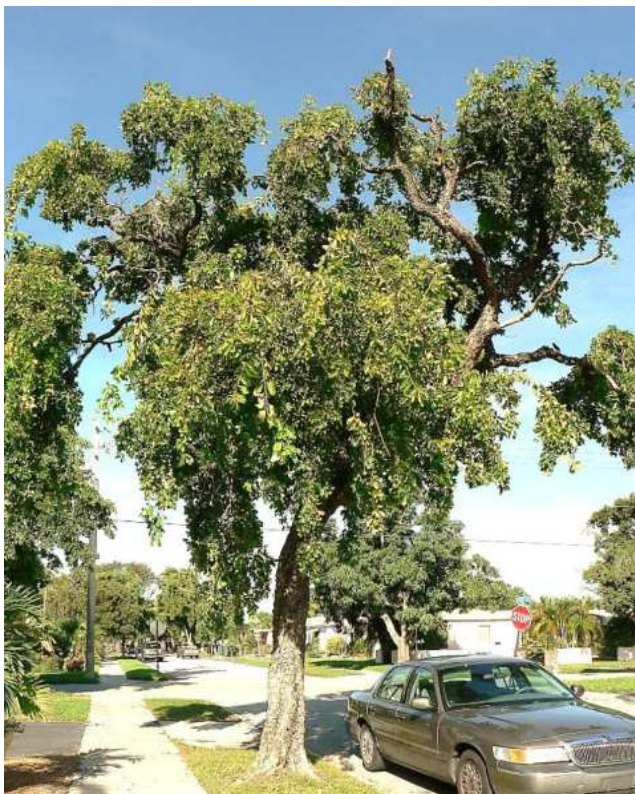
Flowers of *Agave karatto* (dagger's log), the National Flower of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: Environmental Awareness Group, <http://www.eagantigua.org/>).



Agave karatto (dagger's log) plant, the National Flower of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Environmental Awareness Group](http://www.eagantigua.org/), <http://www.eagantigua.org/>).



Fruits of *Ananas comosus* (Antiguan black pineapple), the National Fruit of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).



Bucida buceras (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Barry Stock](#)).



Flowers of *Bucida buceras* (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).



Fruits of *Bucida buceras* (whitewood), the National Tree of Antigua and Barbuda. (Photograph by: [© toptropicals.com](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Argentina | Animal | National Bird | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> (hornero) | 1928 | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson | Furnariidae |
| | Plant | National Flower and Tree | <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro) | 23 Dec.1942 | <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L. | Fabaceae |



Furnarius leucopus (hornero), the National Bird of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Cock Reijnders](#)).



Flowers of *Erythrina crista-galli* (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro), the National Flower of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Salomé Bielsa](#)).



Erythrina crista-galli (kapok flower, seibo, seiber, bucaro), the National Tree of Argentina. (Photograph by: [Rosa Say](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Australia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (golden wattle) | 1 Sep.1988 | <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth. | Fabaceae |



Flowers of *Acacia pycnantha* (golden wattle), the National Flower of Australia. (Photograph by: R. Hotchkiss, © [Australian National Botanic Gardens](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| Bahamas | Animal | National Bird | <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (roseate, West Indian flamingo) | 1973 or 1974 | <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Linnaeus | Phoenicopteridae |
| | | National Fish | <i>Makaira nigricans</i> (blue marlin) | 1973 or 1974 | <i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède | Istiophoridae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Tecoma stans</i> (yellow elder) | 1973 or 1974 | <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth | Bignoniaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (lignum vitae) | 1973 or 1974 | <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L. | Zygophyllaceae |



Phoenicopterus ruber (roseate, West Indian flamingo), the National Bird of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Arthur D. Chapman](#)).



Makaira nigricans (blue marlin), the National Fish of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Antonio Amaral](#)).



Flowers of *Tecoma stans* (yellow elder), the National Flower of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Choo Yut Shing](#)).



Guaiacum sanctum (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).



Flowers of *Guaiacum sanctum* (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).



Fruits of *Guaiacum sanctum* (lignum vitae), the National Tree of Bahamas. (Photograph by: [Jenny Evans](#), SCCF Nursery).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Bangladesh | Animal | National Bird | doel, magpie robin | NC | Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus) | Muscicapidae |
| | | National Fish | hilsha | NC | Possibly <i>Tenulosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton) | Clupeidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (shapla, water lily) | 4 Nov.1972 | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | Nymphaeaceae |
| | | National Fruit | jackfruit | NC | Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | Moraceae |



Male *Copsychus saularis* (doel, magpie robin), the National Bird of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Anoop Kumar](#)).



Female *Copsychus saularis* (doel, magpie robin), the National Bird of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [J. J. Harrison](#)).



Hilsha, the National Fish of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia user Mamun2a](#)).



Flowers of *Nymphaea nouchali* (shapla, water lily), the National Flower of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Farrukh](#)).



Jackfruit, the National Fruit of Bangladesh. (Photograph by: [Diane Tani](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Barbados | Plant | National Flower | <i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> or <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (pride of Barbados, dwarf poinciana, flower fence) | NC | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. | Fabaceae |



Flowers of *Poinciana pulcherrima* or *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (pride of Barbados, dwarf poinciana, flower fence), the National Flower of Barbados. (Photograph by: [Pablo Leautaud](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Belize | Animal | National Animal | <i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (tapir, mountain cow) | before Aug.1981 | <i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill) | Tapiridae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> (keel-billed toucan) | before Aug.1981 | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson | Ramphastidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Encyclia cochleatum</i> (black orchid) | before Aug.1981 | <i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (mahogany tree) | before Aug.1981 | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King | Meliaceae |



Adult and juvenile of *Tapirus bairdii* (tapir, mountain cow), the National Animal of Belize. (Photograph by: [Nils Apfelbaum](#)).



Ramphastos sulfuratus (keel-billed toucan), the National Bird of Belize. (Photograph by: [Jerry Oldenettel](#)).



Far Left: Flowers of *Encyclia cochleatum* (black orchid), the National Flower of Belize. (Photograph by: [Leon van Eck](#)).



Left: *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Flowers of *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Fruit of *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany tree), the National Tree of Belize. (Photograph by: [Teo Siyang](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bhutan | Animal | National Animal | <i>Budorcas taxicolor whitei</i> (takin) | NC | <i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson | Bovidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Corvus corax</i> (raven) | NC | <i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus | Corvidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> (udpel metok, blue poppy) | 2008 as year changed <i>Meconopsis horridula</i> to <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> | <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain | Papaveraceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> (cypress) | NC | <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don | Cupressaceae |



Budorcas taxicolor whitei (takin), the National Animal of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Drew Avery](#)).



Corvus corax (raven), the National Bird of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Guy Monty](#)).



Flower of *Meconopsis grandis* (udpel metok, blue poppy), the National Flower of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Jean Mottershead](#)).



Cupressus torulosa (cypress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Andrea Moro](#))



Branchlets and leaves of *Cupressus torulosa* (cypress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle, www.conifers.org](http://www.conifers.org)).



Seed cones of *Cupressus torulosa* (cypress), the National Tree of Bhutan. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle, www.conifers.org](http://www.conifers.org)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Bolivia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> (kantuta) | 1 Jan.1924 | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | Polemoniaceae |
| | | National Flower | <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> (patuju) | 27 Apr.1990 | <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Heliconiaceae |



Flowers of *Cantua buxifolia* (kantuta), the National Flower of Bolivia. (Photograph by: [Eric Hunt](#)).



Flowers and bracts of *Heliconia rostrata* (patuju), the National Flower of Bolivia. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Brazil | Animal | National Bird | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> (rufous-bellied thrush) | 3 Oct.2002 | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot | Turdidae |
| | Plant | National Tree | <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> (pau-Brasil) | 7 Dec.1978 | <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. | Fabaceae |



Turdus rufiventris (rufous-bellied thrush), the National Bird of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Jefferson Bernardes](#)).



Flowering tree of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Flowers of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauro Guanandi](#)).



Fruits of *Caesalpinia echinata* (pau-Brasil), the National Tree of Brazil. (Photograph by: [Mauro Guanandi](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Bulgaria | Plant | National Symbol | <i>Rosa damascene</i> | NC | <i>Rosa × damascena</i> Mill. | Rosaceae |



Flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the National Symbol of Bulgaria. (Photograph by: [Emilian Robert Vicol](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| Cambodia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (giant ibis, tror yorng, kangor yak, aov loeuk) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet) | Threskiornithidae |
| | | National Fish | <i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> (giant mekong barb, trey kahor, trey kbal lan, trey koalreang, trei kól reăng) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger | Cyprinidae |
| | | National Mammal | <i>Bos sauveli</i> (kouprey, koŭ prey) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain | Bovidae |
| | | National Reptile | <i>Batagur baska</i> (royal turtle, andoeurk sarsai, andoeurk lung, ândaeuk luông) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray) | Geoemydidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Mitrella mesnyi</i> (rumduöl, rumdul) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl. | Annonaceae |
| | | National Fruit | <i>Musa aromatica</i> (chicken egg banana, chék pông moăn) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Musa acuminata</i> Diploid AA | Musaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> (sugar palm, tnaôt) | 21 Mar.2005 | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L. | Arecaceae |



Pseudibis gigantea (giant ibis, tror yorng, kangor yak, aov loeuk), the National Bird of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ron Hoff](#) © [Sam Veasna Center](#), www.samveasna.org).



Catlocarpio siamensis (giant mekong barb, trey kahor, trey kbal lan, trey koalreang), the National Fish of Cambodia. (Photograph by: Zoe DeVito).



Illustration of *Bos sauveli* (kouprey), the National Mammal of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



Juvenile *Batagur baska* (royal turtle, andoeurk sarsai, andoeurk lung), the National Reptile of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [© Fletcher and Bayliss](#)).



Flowers of *Mitrella mesnyi* (rumdul), the National Flower of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



Fruits of *Musa aromatica* (chicken egg banana), the National Fruit of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Cambodia](#)).



Borassus flabellifer (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Gladson Machado](#)).



Male flowers of *Borassus flabellifer* (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [A. Lalithamba](#)).



Fruits of *Borassus flabellifer* (sugar palm), the National Tree of Cambodia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Canada | Animal | Symbol of the Sovereignty | <i>Castor canadensis</i> (beaver) | 24 Mar.1975 | <i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl | Castoridae |
| | | National Horse | Canadian horse | 1909 as National Breed, 30 Apr.2004 as National Horse | <i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus | Equidae |
| | Plant | National Tree | <i>Acer</i> (maple) | 25 Apr.1996 | <i>Acer</i> L. | Sapindaceae |



Castor canadensis (beaver), the Symbol of the Sovereignty of Canada. (Photograph by: [Minette Layne](#)).



Canadian horse, the National Horse of Canada. (Photograph by: [Caroline Beaudoin](#)).



Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Mac Armstrong](#)).



Autumn leaves of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



Flowers of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).



Fruits of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), a species of maple (*Acer*), the National Tree of Canada. (Photograph by: [Dan Mullen](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Chile | Animal | National Animal | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> (condor) | 26 Jun.1834 | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Cathartidae |
| | | National Animal | <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (huemul) | 26 Jun.1834 | <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (Molina) | Cervidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Lapageria rosea</i> (copihue) | 24 Feb.1977 | <i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Philesiaceae |



Male *Vultur gryphus* (condor), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (condor), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Male *Hippocamelus bisulcus* (huemul), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Vera & Jean-Christophe](#)).



Female and one-year old juvenile *Hippocamelus bisulcus* (huemul), the National Animal of Chile. (Photograph by: [Christian Ostrosky](#)).



Flowers of *Lapageria rosea* (copihue), the National Flower of Chile. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|-------------|
| Colombia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> (el cóndor de los Andes, condor) | 1834 | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Cathartidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cattleya trianae</i> (la orquídea, the orchid) | 1936 | <i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rehb.f. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (la palma de cera del Quindío, wax palm of Quindío) | 1985 | <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl. | Areaceae |



Male *Vultur gryphus* (el cóndor de los Andes, condor), the National Bird of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (el cóndor de los Andes, condor), the National Bird of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Flowers of *Cattleya trianae* (la orquídea, the orchid), the National Flower of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Andreas Philipp](#)).



Ceroxylon quindiuense (la palma de cera del Quindío, wax palm of Quindio), the National Tree of Colombia. (Photograph by: [Diego Andrés Álvarez Marín](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Comoros | Animal | National Fish | <i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> (coelacanth) | NC | <i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Smith | Latimeriidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cananga odorata</i> (ylang ylang) | NC | <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson | Annonaceae |



Latimeria chalumnae (coelacanth), the National Fish of Comoros. (Photograph by: [Franck Chicot](#)).



Flowers of *Cananga odorata* (ylang ylang), the National Flower of Comoros. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Costa Rica | Animal | National Bird | <i>Turdus grayi</i> (yigüirro, clay-coloured robin) | 3 Jan.1977 | <i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte | Turdidae |
| | | National Symbol | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white-tailed deer) | 2 May 1995 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | Cervidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (purple orchid) | 15 Jun.1939 | <i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (guanacaste tree) | 31 Aug.1959 | <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb. | Fabaceae |



Turdus grayi (yigüirro, clay-coloured robin), the National Bird of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Martha de Jong-Lantink](#)).



Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer), the National Symbol of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Becky Gregory](#)).



Flowers of *Guarianthe skinneri* (purple orchid), the National Flower of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Scott Wilson](#)).



Enterolobium cyclocarpum (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



Flowers of *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



Fruits of *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (guanacaste tree), the National Tree of Costa Rica. (Photograph by: [Katja Schulz](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| Croatia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et Horvat M. (Croatian iris) | 2002 | <i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et Horvat M. | Iridaceae |



Flowers of *Iris croatica* Horvat et Horvat M. (Croatian iris), National Flower of Croatia. (Photograph by: Wikimedia Author [Roberta F.](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Cuba | Animal | National Bird | <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (el tocororo, Cuban trogon) | 1983 | <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck) | Trogonidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> (la mariposa blanca, white butterfly, white mariposa, butterfly jasmine) | 13 Oct.1936 | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König | Zingiberaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Roystonea regia</i> (la palma real, royal palm) | 1983 | <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook | Areaceae |



Priotelus temnurus (el tocororo, Cuban trogon), the National Bird of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Laura Gooch](#)).



Roystonea regia (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



Flowers of *Roystonea regia* (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Pato Novoa](#)).



Fruits of *Roystonea regia* (la palma real, royal palm), the National Tree of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Leonora Enking](#)).



Flowers of *Hedychium coronarium* (la mariposa blanca, white butterfly, white mariposa, butterfly jasmine), the National Flower of Cuba. (Photograph by: [Joseph Wong Kai Yan](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Cyprus | Plant | National Plant | <i>Cyprus cyclamen</i> | 1 Feb.2006 | <i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy | Primulaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech (golden oak) | 1 Feb.2006 | <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech | Fagaceae |



Flowers of *Cyprus cyclamen*, the National Plant of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



Quercus alnifolia Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



Flowers of *Quercus alnifolia* Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).



Fruits of *Quercus alnifolia* Poech (golden oak), the National Tree of Cyprus. (Photograph by: [Charalambos Christodoulou](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Dominica | Plant | National Flower | <i>Sabinea carinalis</i> (carib wood, bwa kwaib) | 31 Oct.1978 | <i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin | Fabaceae |



Flowers of *Sabinea carinalis* (carib wood, bwa kwaib), the National Flower of Dominica. (Photograph by: [Peter Goltra](#) for the National Tropical Botanical Garden).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Dominican Republic | Animal | National Bird | <i>Dulus dominicus</i> (la cigua palmera, palmchat) | 14 Jan.1987 | <i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus) | Dulidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> (rosa de bayahibe) | 12 Jul.2011 | <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain | Cactaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> | 12 Jul.2011 | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq. | Meliaceae |



Dulus dominicus (cigua palmera), the National Bird of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Luis Alberto](#)).



Flower of *Pereskia quisqueyana* (rosa de bayahibe), the National Flower of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Karen Blix](#)).



Swietenia mahagoni, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Tropical Plant Pictures](#)).



Flowers of *Swietenia mahagoni*, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [A. Lalithaba](#)).



Fruit of *Swietenia mahagoni*, the National Tree of the Dominican Republic. (Photograph by: [Alan Cressler](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ecuador | Animal | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> (còndor Andino) | 1 Jul.1991 | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Cathartidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> (chuquirahua) | NC | <i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel. | Asteraceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Cinchona</i> (cinchona) | NC | <i>Cinchona</i> L. | Rubiaceae |



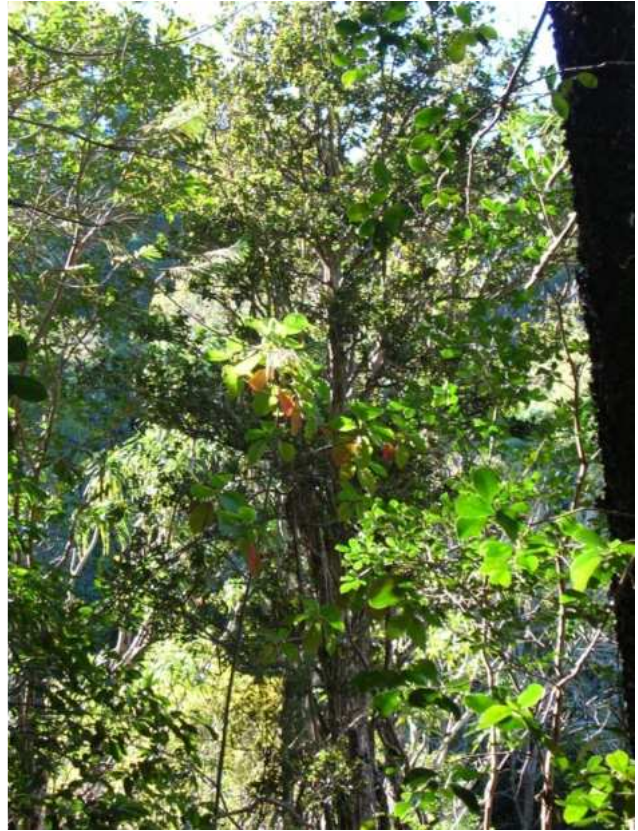
Male *Vultur gryphus* (còndor Andino), the National Bird of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Greg Hume](#)).



Female *Vultur gryphus* (còndor Andino), the National Bird of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Emilio del Prado](#)).



Flowers of *Chuquiraga jussieui* (chuquirahua), the National Flower of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Vojtěch Zeisek](#)).



Cinchona pubescens, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Forest & Kim Starr](#)).



Flowers of *Cinchona pubescens*, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [United States Geological Survey](#), United States Department of Interior).



Fruits of *Cinchona pubescens*, a species of cinchona (*Cinchona*), the National Tree of Ecuador. (Photograph by: [Forest & Kim Starr](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| El Salvador | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (torogoz) | 21 Oct.1999 | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | Momotidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (maquilishuat) | 26 Jul.1939 | <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC. | Bignoniaceae |
| | | National Flower | <i>Yucca filifera</i> (flor de izote) | 21 Dec.1995 | <i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud | Asparagaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (árbol del bálsamo) | 26 Jul.1939 | <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms | Fabaceae |



Eumomota superciliosa (torogoz), the National Bird of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Dominik Hofer](#)).



Flowers of *Tabebuia rosea* (maquilishuat), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Mauricio Mercadante](#)).



Far Left: Flowers of *Yucca filifera* (flor de izote), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).

Left: *Yucca filifera* (flor de izote), the National Flower of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Allie Caulfield](#)).



Myroxylon balsamum (árbol del bálsamo), the National Tree of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Shubhada Nikharge](#), Mumbai, India).



Fruits of *Myroxylon balsamum* (árbol del bálsamo), the National Tree of El Salvador. (Photograph by: [Shubhada Nikharge](#), Mumbai, India).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fiji | Animal | National Bird | <i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (red-breasted musk parrot, kaka) | NC | <i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin) | Psittacidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> (tagimaucia) | NC | <i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> Seem. | Melastomataceae |



Prosopeia tabuensis (red-breasted musk parrot, kaka), the National Bird of Fiji. (Photograph by: [Ian Sutton](#)).



Flowers of *Medinilla waterhousei* (tagimaucia), the National Flower of Fiji. (Photograph by: [Paddy Ryan](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Finland | Animal | National Animal | <i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear) | 23 Sep.1985 | <i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus | Ursidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (whooper swan) | 1981 | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus) | Anatidae |
| | | National Fish | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (perch) | 1994 | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (Mitchill) | Percidae |
| | | National Insect | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> (ladybird) | 1996 | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus | Coccinellidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> (lily of the valley) | 1967 | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> L. | Asparagaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch) | 1988 | <i>Betula pendula</i> Roth | Betulaceae |



Ursus arctos (brown bear), the National Animal of Finland. (Photograph by: [Malene Thyssen](#)).



Pair of *Cygnus cygnus* (whooper swan), the National Bird of Finland. (Photograph by: [Flickr User Margrit](#)).



Juvenile of *Perca fluviatilis* (perch), the National Fish of Finland. (Photograph by: [Lorenzo Andrioli](#)).



Coccinella septempunctata (ladybird), the National Insect of Finland. (Photograph by: [Lorenzo Andrioli](#)).



Flowers of *Convallaria majalis* (lily of the valley), *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of the National Flower of Finland. (Photograph by: Finland. (Photograph by: [Lena Struwel](#)). [Jonas Tana](#)).



Male flowers of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Miika Silfverberg](#)).



Female flowers of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Steve Hammonds](#), Nottingham).



Fruits of *Betula pendula* (silver birch), the National Tree of Finland. (Photograph by: [Sue Sweeney](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Gabon | Plant | National Plant | <i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> (iboga) | NC | <i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill. | Apocynaceae |



Tabernanthe iboga (iboga), the National Plant of Gabon. (Photograph by: [Konda ku Mbuta](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Gambia | Plant | Biological Emblem* | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (silk cotton tree, bantango, bantechi, busaanab) | NC | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | Malvaceae |



Ceiba pentandra (silk cotton tree, bantango, ban-
techi, busaanab), the Biological Emblem of the
Gambia. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).

Flower of *Ceiba pentandra* (silk cotton tree,
bantango, bantechi, busaanab), the Biological
Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Far Left: Fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

Left: Open fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of the Gambia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Greece | Animal | National Animal | <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> (dolphin) | NC | <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus | Coryphaenidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Laurus nobillis</i> (laurel branch) | NC | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. | Lauraceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Olea</i> | NC | <i>Olea</i> L. | Oleaceae |



Coryphaena hippurus (dolphin), the National Animal of Greece. (Photograph by: [Eran Brokovich](#)).



Flowers of *Laurus nobilis* (laurel branch), the National Flower of Greece. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



Olea europaea, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: Wikipedia Author [RNBC](#) member)



Flowers of *Olea europaea*, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: [H. Zell](#)).



Fruits of *Olea europaea*, a species of *Olea*, the National Tree of Greece. (Photograph by: Wikipedia Author [Nick Fraser](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Grenada | Animal | National Animal | <i>Columba squamosa</i> (scaly naped pigeon) | Coat of arms (1974) | <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> (Bonnaterre) | Columbidae |
| | | National Animal | <i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> (nine-banded armadillo) | Coat of arms (1974) | <i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> Linnaeus | Dasypodidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Grenada dove, pea dove, Well's dove) | NC | <i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence) | Columbidae |
| | Plant | National Flower and Plant | <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> , <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> (bougainvillea) | NC | <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Choisy, <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd. | Nyctaginaceae |
| | | National Crop | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> (nutmeg) | NC | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. | Myristicaceae |



Columba squamosa (scaly naped pigeon), the National Animal of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Tom Friedel, http://www.BirdPhotos.com](http://www.BirdPhotos.com)).



Dasypus novemcinctus (nine-banded armadillo), the National Animal of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Cláudio Timm](#)).



Leptotila wellsi (Grenada dove, pea dove, Well's dove), the National Bird of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Bonnie Rusk](#)).



Flowers of *Bougainvillea glabra* (bougainvillea), the National Flower and Plant of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Joseph Wong Kai Yan](#)).



Fruits of *Myristica fragrans* (nutmeg), the National Crop of Grenada. (Photograph by: [Lee Coursey](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Guatemala | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> (quetzal) | 18 Nov.1871 | <i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> de la Llave | Trogonidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Lycaste skinner</i> var. <i>alba</i> (monja blanca) | 11 Feb.1934 | <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> Gaertn (ceiba) | 8 Mar.1955 | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | Malvaceae |



Front view of male *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dries Nys](#)).



Back view of male *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Martha de Jong-Lantink](#)).



Female *Pharomachrus mocinno* (quetzal), the National Bird of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [John van der Dol](#)).



Flower of *Lycaste skinner* var. *alba* (monja blanca), the National Flower of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Emilio Infantes](#)).



Ceiba pentandra (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).



Flower of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Open fruits of *Ceiba pentandra* (ceiba), the Biological Emblem of Guatemala. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| Guyana | Animal | National Animal | <i>Panthera onca</i> (jaguar) | Coat of arms(25 Feb.1966) | <i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus) | Felidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (hoatzin, canje pheasant) | Coat of arms (25 Feb.1966) | <i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller) | Opisthocomidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Victoria amazonica</i> (victoria regia) | Coat of arms(25 Feb.1966) | <i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby | Nymphaeaceae |



Panthera onca (jaguar), the National Animal of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Ray Morris](#)).



Opisthocomus hoazin (hoatzin, canje pheasant), the National Bird of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Kate Tann](#)).



Flower of *Victoria amazonica* (*Victoria regia*), the National Flower of Guyana. (Photograph by: [Adam Jenkins](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------|
| Honduras | Animal | National Animal | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (white tailed deer) | 28 Jun.1993 | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | Cervidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Ara macao</i> (scarlet macaw) | 28 Jun.1993 | <i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus) | Psittacidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Brassavola digbiana</i> (orchid) | 12 Jan.1946 | <i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> (pine tree) | 4 Feb.1927 | <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede | Pinaceae |



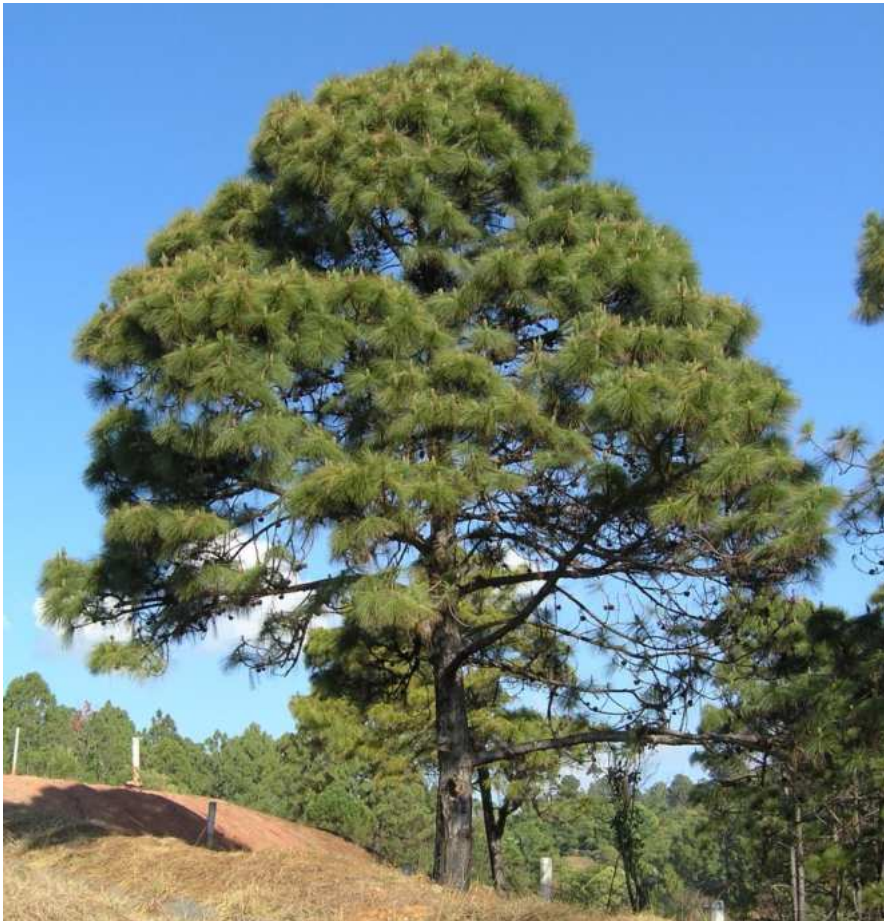
Odocoileus virginianus (white-tailed deer), the National Animal of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Becky Gregory](#)).



Ara macao (scarlet macaw), the National Bird of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Matthew Romack](#)).



Flower of *Brassavola digbiana* (orchid), the National Flower of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Eduardo A. Pacheco](#)).



Pinus oocarpa (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), conifers.org).



Bottom, side and top view of cone of *Pinus oocarpa* (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [conifers.org](#)).



Leafy shoots of *Pinus oocarpa* (pine tree), the National Tree of Honduras. (Photograph by: [Christopher J. Earle](#), [conifers.org](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Iceland | Plant | National Flower | <i>Dryas octopetala</i> (holtasóley, mountain aven) | 2 Jun.2006 | <i>Dryas octopetala</i> L. | Rosaceae |



Flower of *Dryas octopetala* (holtasóley, mountain aven), the National Flower of Iceland. (Photograph by: [Joshua R. McDill](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|---------------|
| India | Animal | National Animal | <i>Panthera tigris</i> (royal Bengal tiger) | 1 Apr.1990 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus) | Felidae |
| | | National Aquatic Animal | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> (river dolphin) | 5 Oct.2009 | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh) | Platanistidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Indian peacock) | last week of Jan.1963 | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus | Phasianidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> (lotus) | | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | Nelumbonaceae |
| | | National Fruit | <i>Mangifera indica</i> (mango) | 26 Jan.1950, uncertain if for all or not | <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. | Anacardiaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (Indian fig tree) | | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. | Moraceae |



Panthera tigris (royal Bengal tiger), the National Animal of India. (Photograph by: [Bjørn Christian Tørrissen](#)).



Male of *Pavo cristatus* (Indian peacock), the National Bird of India. (Photograph by: [Thimindu Goonatillake](#)).



Female and juveniles of *Pavo cristatus* (Indian peacock), the National Bird of India. (Photograph by: [J. M. Garg](#)).



Flower of *Nelumbo nucifera* (lotus), the National Flower of India. (Photograph by: [Martin Miranda](#)).



Platanista gangetica (river dolphin), the National Aquatic Animal of India. (Photograph by: Sunil K. Choudhary, VBREC).



Flowers and fruits of *Mangifera indica* (mango), the National Fruit of India. (Photograph by: [W. A. Djatmiko](#)).



Cut and whole fruit of *Mangifera indica* (mango), the National Fruit of India. (Photograph by: [W. A. Djatmiko](#)).



Ficus benghalensis (Indian fig tree), the National Tree of India. (Photograph by: [Harshjeet Singh Bal](#)).



Figs of *Ficus benghalensis* (Indian fig tree), the National Tree of India. (Photograph by: [Reuben C. J. Lim](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| Indonesia | Animal | Fascinating National Animal | <i>Sclerophages formosus</i> (Asian bonytongue fish, arowana, siluk merah) | NC | <i>Sclerophages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel) | Osteoglossidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> (Javan hawk-eagle, elang Jawa) | 10 Jan.1993 | <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann | Accipitridae |
| | | National Animal | <i>Varanus komodoensis</i> (komodo) | NC | <i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens | Varanidae |
| | Plant | Enchanting National Flower | <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (moon orchid, anggrek bulan) | NC | <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (jasmine, melati) | 5 Jun.1990 | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | Oleaceae |
| | | Rare National Flower | <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> (giant lotus, giant rafflesia, padma raksasa) | NC | <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br. | Rafflesiaceae |



Sclerophages formosus (Asian bonytongue fish, arowana, siluk merah), the Fascinating National Animal of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Karel Jakubec](#)).



Spizaetus bartelsi (Javan hawk-eagle, elang Jawa), the National Bird of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Irawan Subingar](#)).



Varanus komodoensis (komodo), the National Animal of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Paul Fly](#)).



Flowers of *Phalaenopsis amabilis* (moon orchid, anggrek bulan), the Enchanting National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Ed Gaillard](#)).



Flower of *Jasminum sambac* (jasmine, melati), the National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).

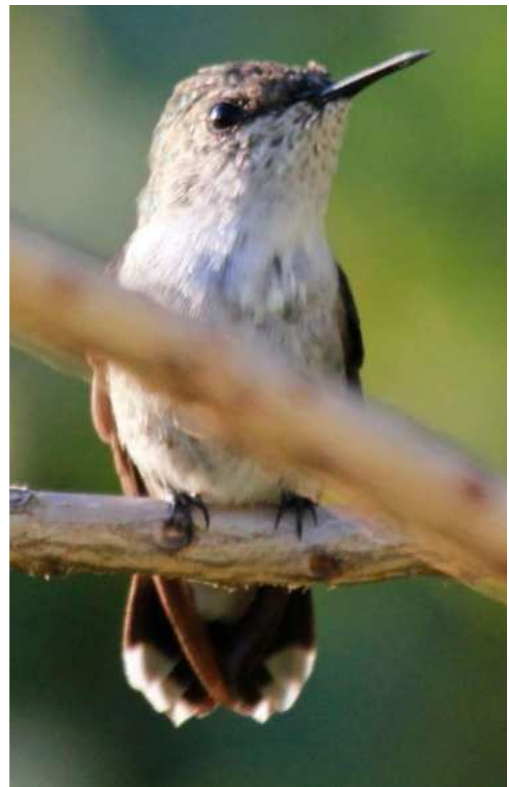


Flower of *Rafflesia arnoldii* (giant lotus, giant rafflesia, padma raksasa), the Rare National Flower of Indonesia. (Photograph by: [Henrik Hansson](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| Jamaica | Animal | National Bird | <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> (doctor-bird, swallow-tail hummingbird) | 28 Mar.1962 | <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus | Trochilidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> (lignum vitae) | 28 Mar.1962 | <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. | Zygophyllaceae |
| | | National Fruit | <i>Blighia sapida</i> (ackee) | 28 Mar.1962 | <i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig | Sapindaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Hibiscus elatus</i> (blue mahoe) | 28 Mar.1962 | <i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell | Malvaceae |



Male of *Trochilus polytmus* (doctor-bird, swallow-tail humming-bird), the National Bird of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Marcel Holyoak](#)).



Female of *Trochilus polytmus* (doctor-bird, swallow-tail humming-bird), the National Bird of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Dick Daniels](#), <http://carolinabirds.org/>).



Flowers of *Guaiacum officinale* (lignum vitae), the National Flower of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Karen Blix](#)).



Fruits of *Blighia sapida* (ackee), the National Fruit of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Loren Sztajer](#)).



Hibiscus elatus (blue mahoe), the National Tree of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Peter Goltra for the National Tropical Botanical Garden](#)).



Flower of *Hibiscus elatus* (blue mahoe), the National Tree of Jamaica. (Photograph by: [Barry Stock](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Jordan | Animal | National Bird | <i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (sinai pink sparrow, sinai rosefinch) | NC | <i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck) | Fringillidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Iris nigricans</i> (black iris) | NC | <i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm. | Iridaceae |



Male and female *Carpodacus synoicus* (sinai pink sparrow, sinai rosefinch), the National Bird of Jordan. (Photograph by: [Alastair Rae](#)).



Flowers of *Iris nigricans* (black iris), the National Flower of Jordan. (Photograph by: [Verity Cridland](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Kiribati | Animal | National Bird | frigate bird | NC | Possibly <i>Fregata</i> Lacepede | Fregatidae |



Juvenile of *Fregata magnificens* (frigate bird), a species of frigate bird (*Fregata*), the National Bird of Kiribati. (Photograph by: [Cláudio Dias Timm](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Kuwait | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> (arfaj) | 1983 | <i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv. | Asteraceae |



Flowers of *Rhanterium epapposum* (arfaj), the National Flower of Kuwait. (Photograph by: [Guru Hegde](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Plant | National Flower | <i>Plumeria</i> (dok champa, frangipani) | NC | <i>Plumeria</i> L. | Apocynaceae |



Flowers of frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*), a species of dok champa (*Plumeria*), the National Flower of Laos. (Photograph by: [Ross Pollack](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Latvia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Motacilla alba</i> (baltā cielava, white wagtail) | 1960 | <i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus | Motacillidae |
| | | National Insect | <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (two-spot ladybird, marite, bizmārīte, mārīte, biz – biz mārīņa) | 1991 | <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus) | Coccinellidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (pipene, daisy, margrietīņa) | NC | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam. | Asteraceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Quercus robur</i> (ozols, oak) | NC | <i>Quercus robur</i> L. | Fagaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Tilia cordata</i> (liepa, linden, lime tree) | NC | <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. | Malvaceae |



Motacilla alba (baltā cielava, white wagtail), the National Bird of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Andreas Trepte](http://www.photo-natur.de), <http://www.photo-natur.de>).



Adalia bipunctata (two-spot ladybird, marite, bizmārīte, mārīte, biz–biz mārīņa), the National Insect of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Jürgen Mangelsdorf](#)).



Flowers of *Leucanthemum vulgare* (pipene, daisy, margrietiņa), the National Flower of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Maja Dumat](#)).



Quercus robur (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Andrzej Barabasz](#)).



Male flowers of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Peter O'Connor](#)).



Female flowers of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Arnstein Rønning](#)).



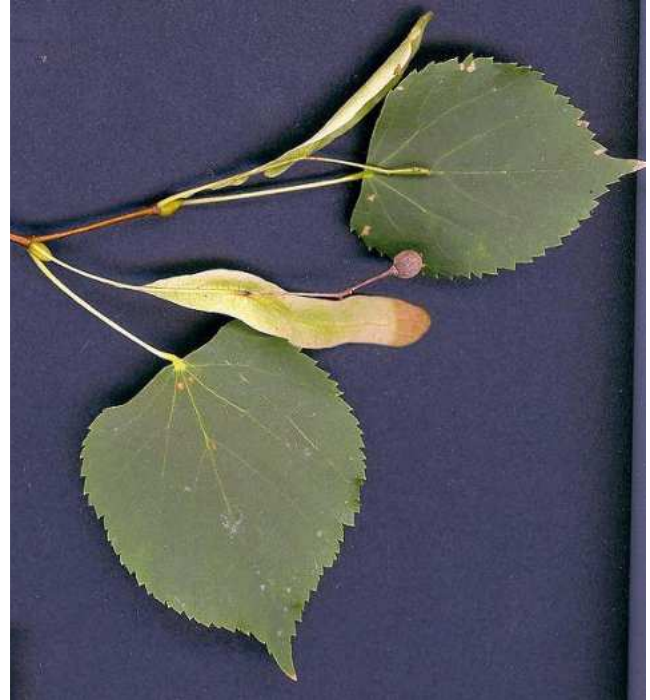
Fruits of *Quercus robur* (ozols, oak), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Hans-Jürgen Becker](#)).



Tilia cordata (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Rajkumar Sukhwani, Trees of the World.net](#)).

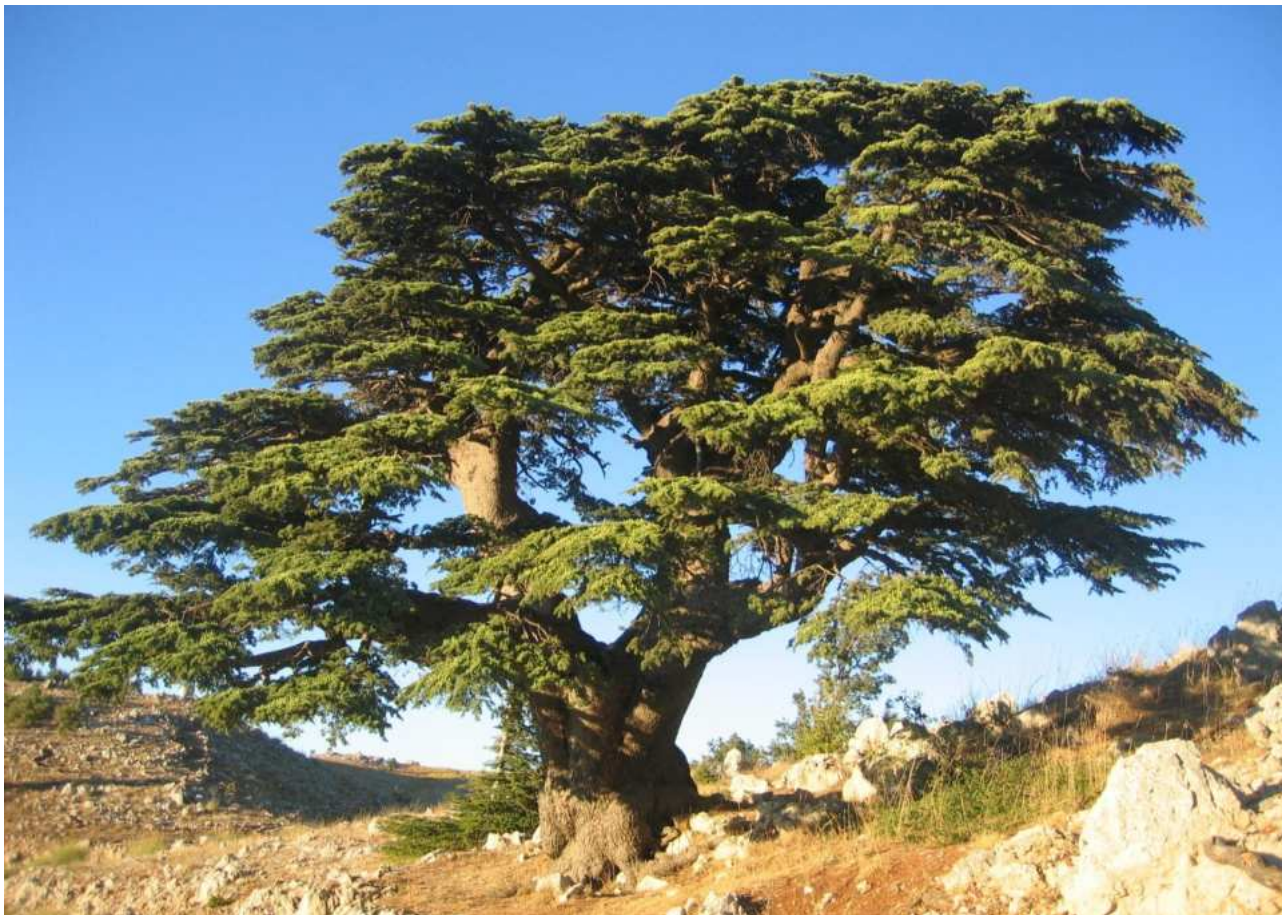


Flowers of *Tilia cordata* (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruit of *Tilia cordata* (liepa, linden, lime tree), the National Tree of Latvia. (Photograph by: Flickr User [Maggie](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Lebanon | Plant | National Tree | <i>Cedrus libani</i> (cedar) | 1943 | <i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich. | Pinaceae |



Cedrus libani (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Olivier Bezes](#)).



Far Left: Pollen cone of *Cedrus libani* (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Roger Griffith](#)).

Left: Seed cone of *Cedrus libani* (cedar), the National Tree of Lebanon. (Photograph by: [Wang Ke Rui](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| Madagascar | Animal | National Animal | <i>Bos primigenius</i> (omby) | 1993 | <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | Bovidae |
| | Plant | National Crop | <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> (vary, rice) | 1993 | <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud. | Poaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> (traveller's tree) | 1993 | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn. | Strelitziaceae |



Bos primigenius (omby), the National Animal of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Rafael Peñaloza](#).)



Fruits of *Oryza glaberrima* (vary, rice), the National Crop of Madagascar. (Photograph by: Michiel de Vries).



Ravenala madagascariensis (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Flowers of *Ravenala madagascariensis* (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [Flickr User twin-otter64](#)).



Fruits of *Ravenala madagascariensis* (traveller's tree), the National Tree of Madagascar. (Photograph by: [David D.](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Malaysia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> (bunga raya, hibiscus) | 28 Jul.1960 | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L. | Malvaceae |



Flower of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* (bunga raya, hibiscus), the National Flower of Malaysia. (Photograph by: [Wikimedia Author Quartl](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| Maldives | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rosa polyantha</i> (pink rose, finifenmaa) | 25 Jul.1985 | Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha | Rosaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh) | 25 Jul.1985 | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. | Arecaceae |



Flower of *Rosa polyantha* (pink rose, finifenmaa), the National Flower of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Ameer Dawood](#)).



Cocos nucifera (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).



Flowers of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Fruits of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut palm, dhivehi ruh), the National Tree of Maldives. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| Malta | Animal | National Bird | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (blue rock thrush, il-merill) | 1971 | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus) | Turdidae |
| | Plant | National Plant | <i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Maltese rock-centaury, widnet il-bahar) | 1971 | <i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna | Compositae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, sigra tal-gharghar) | 16 Jan.1992 | <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast. | Cupressaceae |



Male *Monticola solitarius* (blue rock thrush, il-merill), the National Bird of Malta. (Photograph by: [Pedro Henriques](#)).



Female *Monticola solitarius* (blue rock thrush, il-merill), the National Bird of Malta. (Photograph by: [Herman Mays](#)).



Cheirolophus crassifolius (Maltese rock-centaury, widnet il-bahar), the National Plant of Malta. (Photograph by: [Denis Barthel](#)).



Tetraclinis articulata (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, siġra tal-gharghar), the National Tree of Malta. (Photograph by: ([V́ctor Sánchez Alcázar](#))).



Cones of *Tetraclinis articulata* (sandarac gum tree, juniper tree, siġra tal-gharghar), the National Tree of Malta. (Photograph by: Wikimedia User [Kokopelado](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| Mauritius | Plant | National Flower | <i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> (boucle d'Oreille) | 12 Mar.1992 | <i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann | Sterculiaceae |



Flower of *Trochetia boutoniana* (boucle d'Oreille), the National Flower of Mauritius. (Photograph by: [Tony Rodd](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Mexico | Plant | National Flower | <i>Dahlia</i> (acocoxóchitl, acocotli, xicamiti, cohuanenepilii, hichipoztle flower) | 1963 | <i>Dahlia</i> Cav. | Asteraceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress) | 1921 | <i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson | Taxodiaceae |



Flower of *Dahlia coccinea*, a species of acocoxóchitl, acocotli, xicamiti, cohuanenepilii, hichipoztle flower (*Dahlia*), the National Flower of Mexico. (Photograph by: [James Gaither](#)).



Taxodium mucronatum (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [S.Guillermo](#)).



Flowers of *Taxodium mucronatum* (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [SelectTree, Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute](http://selectree.calpoly.edu/), <http://selectree.calpoly.edu/>).



Fruits of *Taxodium mucronatum* (ahuehuete, montezuma cypress), the National Tree of Mexico. (Photograph by: [Carlos Ross](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| Myanmar | Animal | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> (sin phyu taw) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | Elephantidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Pavo muticus</i> (ka daung) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus | Phasianidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> (tha zin pan) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Flower | <i>Shorea siamensis</i> (inn gin pan) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz. | Dipterocarpaceae |
| | | National Flower | <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> (pi taut pan) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz | Fabaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Tectona grandis</i> (kyun) | 18 Dec.2008 | <i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f. | Lamiaceae |



Male *Elephas maximus* (sin phyu taw), the National Animal of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Shivakumar Lakshminarayana](#)).



Female and juvenile *Elephas maximus* (sin phyu taw), the National Animal of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Andrew Gray](#)).



Male *Pavo muticus* (ka daung), the National Bird of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Gunkarta Gunawan Kartapranata](#)).



Female *Pavo muticus* (ka daung), the National Bird of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia User Raul654](#)).



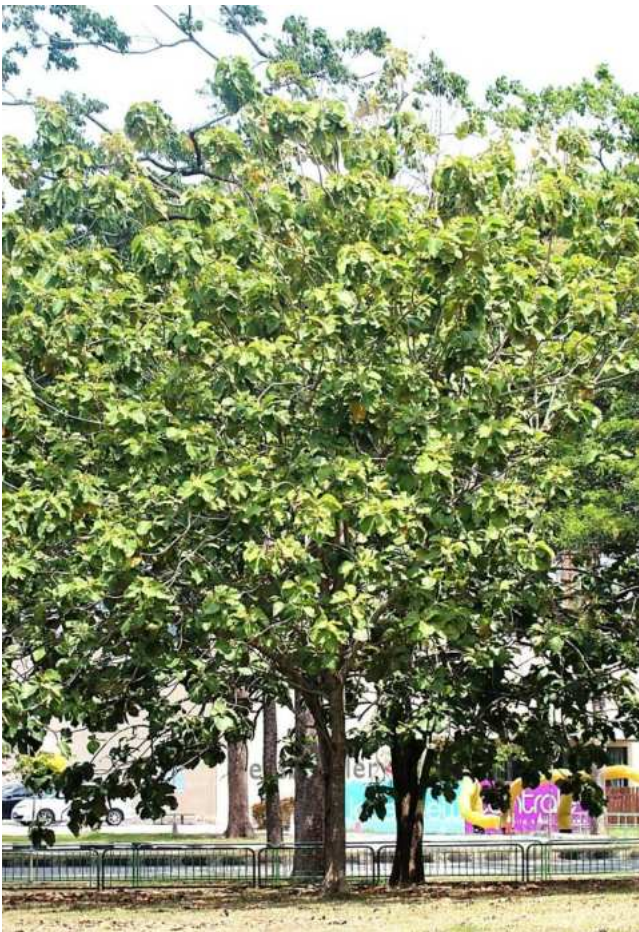
Flowers of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus* (padauk, pi taut pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Tony Rodd](#)).



Flowers of *Bulbophyllum auricomum* (tha zin pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Lourens Grobler](#)).



Flowers of *Shorea siamensis* (inn gin pan), the National Flower of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Chinese Academy of Sciences](#)).



Tectona grandis (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



Flowers of *Tectona grandis* (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [J. M. Garg](#)).



Fruits of *Tectona grandis* (kyun), the National Tree of Myanmar. (Photograph by: [Forest and Kim Starr](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Nepal | Animal | National Animal | gaai | NC | Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | Bovidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Lophophorus</i> (daanfe) | NC | <i>Lophophorus</i> Temminck | Phasianidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> (laali guraansh, lali gurans) | NC | <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm. | Ericaceae |



Bos taurus (gaai), the National Animal of Nepal. (Photograph by: [AgriLife Today](#)).



Male *Lophophorus impejanus*, a species of daanfe (*Lophophorus*), the National Bird of Nepal. (Photograph by: [Ryan E. Poplin](#)).



Female *Lophophorus impejanus*, a species of daanfe (*Lophophorus*), the National Bird of Nepal. (Photograph by: [Brian Forbes](#)).



Flowers of *Rhododendron arboreum* (laali guraansh), the National Flower of Nepal. (Photograph by: [L. Shyamal](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Nicaragua | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (guardabarranco) | 27 Aug.1971 | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | Momotidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> f. <i>acutefolia</i> (sacuanjoche) | 17 Aug.1971 | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. | Apocynaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (strawberry tree, madroño) | 23 Aug.1971 | <i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC. | Rubiaceae |



Eumomota superciliosa (guarda-barranco), the National Bird of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Dominik Hofer](#)).



Flowers of *Plumeria rubra* f. *acutefolia* (sacuanjoche), the National Flower of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).



Calycophyllum candidissimum (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Rolando Perez](#), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute).



Flower of *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Jorge Alejandro](#)).



Fruit of *Calycophyllum candidissimum* (strawberry tree, madroño), the National Tree of Nicaragua. (Photograph by: [Steve Patons](#)).

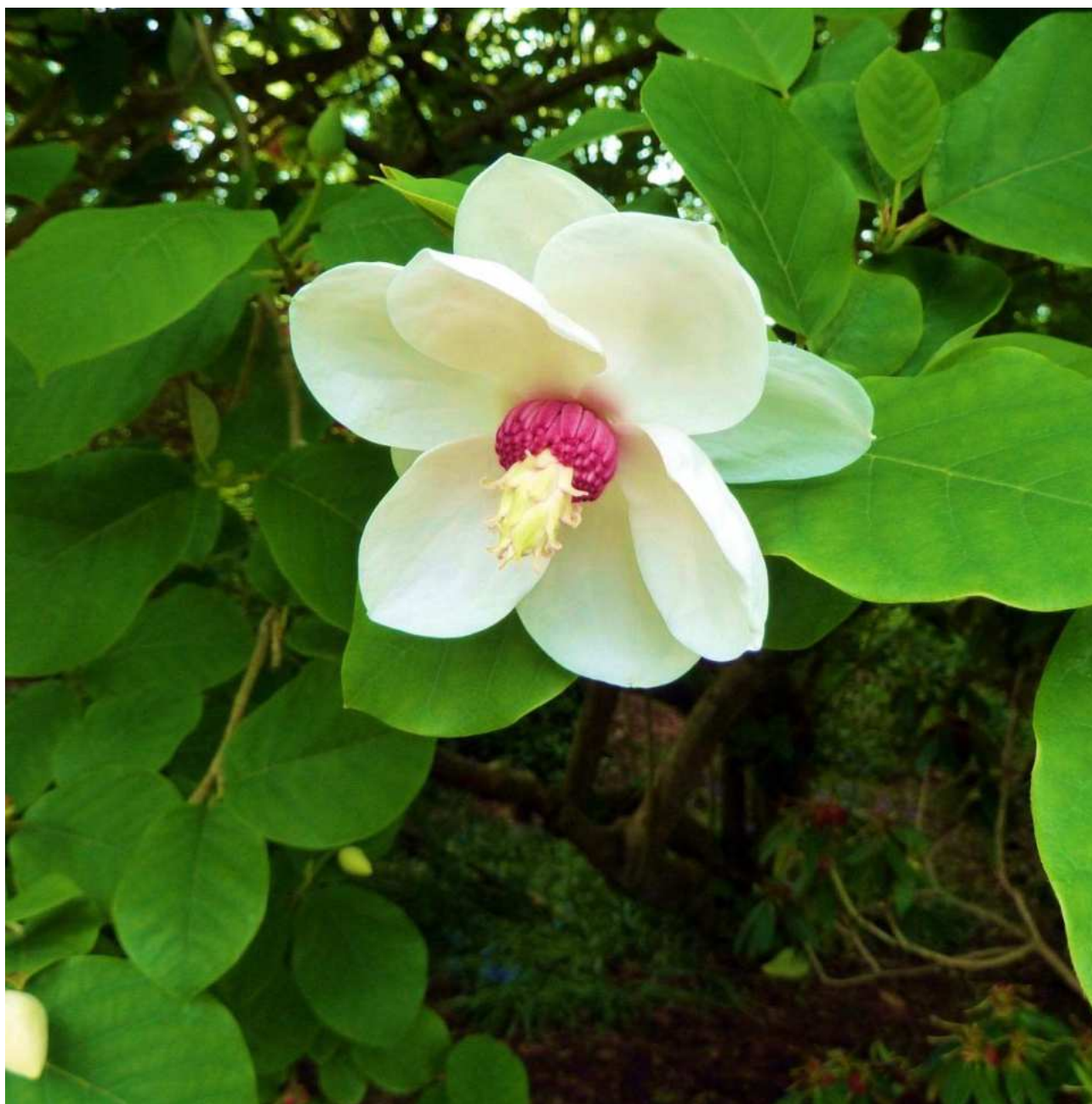
| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| Nigeria | Plant | National Flower | <i>Costus spectabilis</i> | 1 Oct.1960 | <i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum. | Costaceae |



Flowers of *Costus spectabilis*, the National Flower of Nigeria. (Photograph by: [Hans Hillewaert](#)).

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) | Plant | National Flower | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> (mokran) | NC | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch | Magnoliaceae |



Flower of *Magnolia sieboldii* (mokran), the National Flower of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. (Photograph by: [Wendy Cutler](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Norway | Animal | National Bird | <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (fossekall) | 1963 | <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus) | Cinclidae |
| | Plant | National Plant | <i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> (bergfrue) | 1935 | <i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L. | Saxifragaceae |
| | | National Plant | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (røsslyng, heather) | 1976 | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull | Ericaceae |



Cinclus cinclus (fossekall), the National Bird of Norway. (Photograph by: [Mark Medcalf](#)).



Flowering plant of *Cinclus cinclus* (fossekall), the National Plant of Norway. (Photograph by: [C. T. Johansson](#)).



Flowers of *Calluna vulgaris* (røsslyng, heather), the National Plant of Norway. (Photograph by: [Tim Waters](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Pakistan | Animal | National Amphibian | <i>Bufo stomaticus</i> (Indus valley toad, marbled toad) | NC | <i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken) | Bufonidae |
| | | National Animal | <i>Capra falconeri</i> (markhor) | NC | <i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner) | Bovidae |
| | | National Animal | <i>Uncia uncia</i> or <i>Panthera uncia</i> (snow leopard) | NC | <i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber) | Felidae |
| | | National Aquatic | <i>Platanista minor</i> (Indus river dolphin) | NC | <i>Platanista minor</i> Owen | Platanistidae |
| | | Marine Mammal | | | | |
| | | National Bird | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon) | NC | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall | Falconidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Alectoris chukar</i> (chukar partridge, chukar) | NC | <i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray) | Phasianidae |
| | | National Fish | <i>Tor</i> , <i>Neolissochilus</i> , and <i>Naziritor</i> (mahseer) | NC | <i>Tor</i> Gray; <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed | Cyprinidae |
| | National Reptile | | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> (mugger crocodile) | NC | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson | Crocodylidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Jasminum</i> (jasmine) | NC | <i>Jasminum</i> L. | Oleaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (deodar) | NC | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G. Don | Pinaceae |



Bufo stomaticus (Indus valley toad, marbled toad), the National Amphibian of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [K. V. Gururaja](#)).



Female and male *Capra falconeri* (markhor), the National Animal of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Mario Pineda](#)).



Uncia uncia or *Panthera uncia* (snow leopard), the National Animal of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Rob Brooks](#)).



Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon), the National Bird of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Jan Kameníček](#)).



Alectoris chukar (chukar partridge, chukar), the National Bird of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Karunakar Rayker](#)).



Tor musullah a species of *Tor* (mahseer), the genus of the National Fish of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Robert Perrett](#)).



Crocodylus palustris (mugger crocodile), the National Reptile of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Karunakar Rayker](#)).



Jasminum sambac, a species of jasmine (*Jasminum*), the National Flower of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).



Cedrus deodara (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Luigi Chiesa](#)).



Pollen cones of *Cedrus deodara* (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Moni Sertel](#)).



Seed cones of *Cedrus deodara* (deodar), the National Tree of Pakistan. (Photograph by: [Roman Köhler](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Panama | Animal | National Bird | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (águila arpía, harpy eagle) | 12 Mar.2002 | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus) | Accipitridae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Peristeria elata</i> (flor del espíritu santo, holy spirit orchid) | 21 Oct.1980 | <i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Sterculia apetala</i> (árbol Panamá) | 26 Nov.1969 | <i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst. | Malvaceae |



Male *Harpia harpyja* (águila arpía, harpy eagle), the National Bird of Panama. (Photograph by: [Tom Friedel, http://www.BirdPhotos.com](http://www.BirdPhotos.com)).



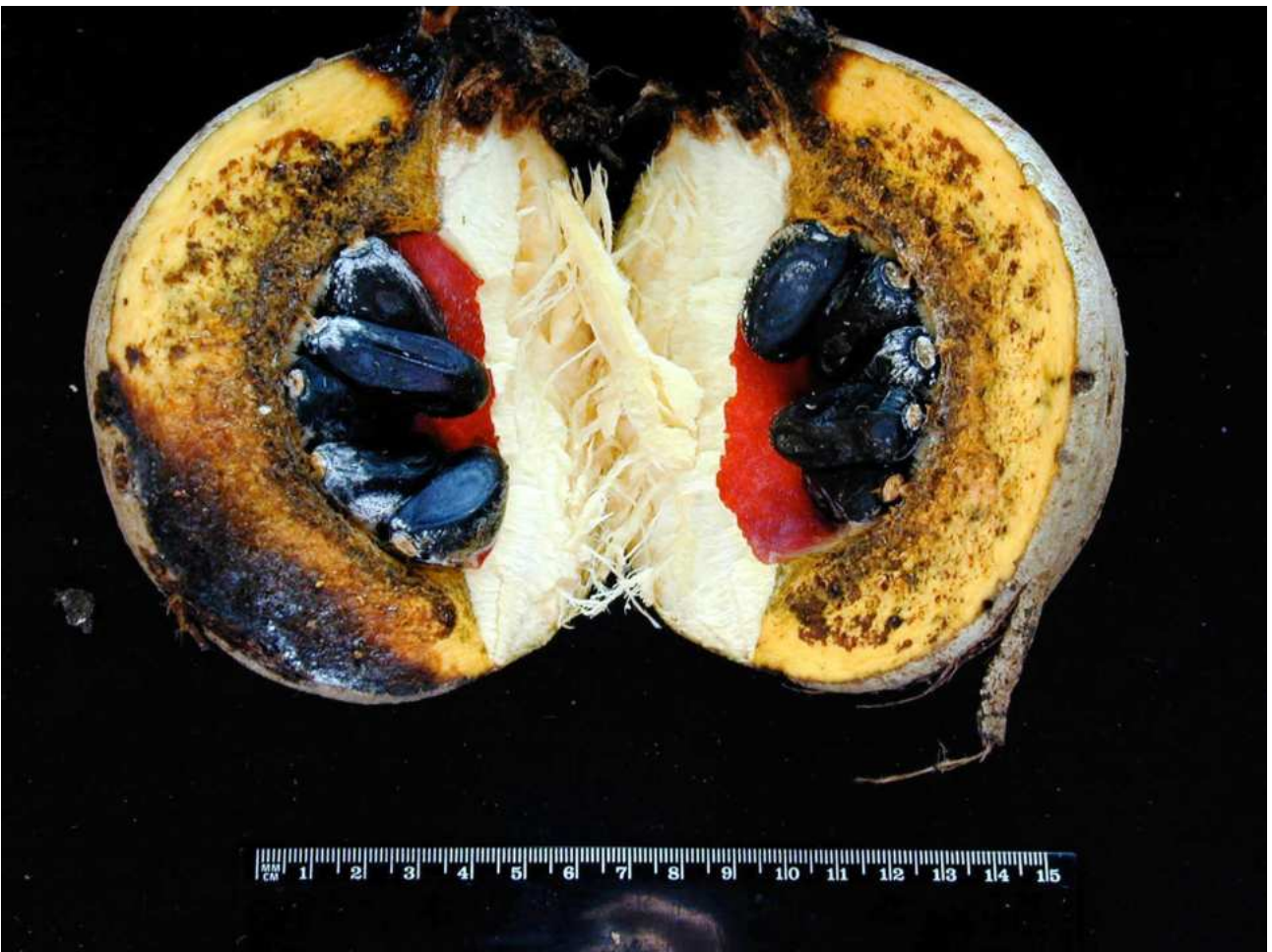
Flowers of *Peristeria elata* (flor del espíritu santo, holy spirit orchid), the National Flower of Panama. (Photograph by: [Malcolm Manners](#)).



Sterculia apetala (árbol Panamá), the National Tree of Panama. (Photo-graph by: [Oscar Silva](#)).



Flowers of *Sterculia apetala* (árbol Panamá), the National Tree of Panama. (Photograph by: [Andres Hernandez S.](#)).



Fruit of *Sterculia apetala* (árbol Panamá), the National Tree of Panama. (Photograph by: [C. E. Timothy Paine](#)).

*J. W. Mitir (in litt.) directed me to Rannells (1995) which lists 52 national animals for Papua New Guinea for protection purposes (Appendix 13). However, the national flag and coat-of-arms depict the Raggiana Bird of Paradise, which was used for analysis.

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Papua New Guinea* | Animal | Possible National Bird | <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise) | 1971 | <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater | Paradisaeidae |



Male *Paradisaea raggiana* (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise), possible National Bird of Papua New Guinea. (Photograph by: [Alan Wolf](#)).

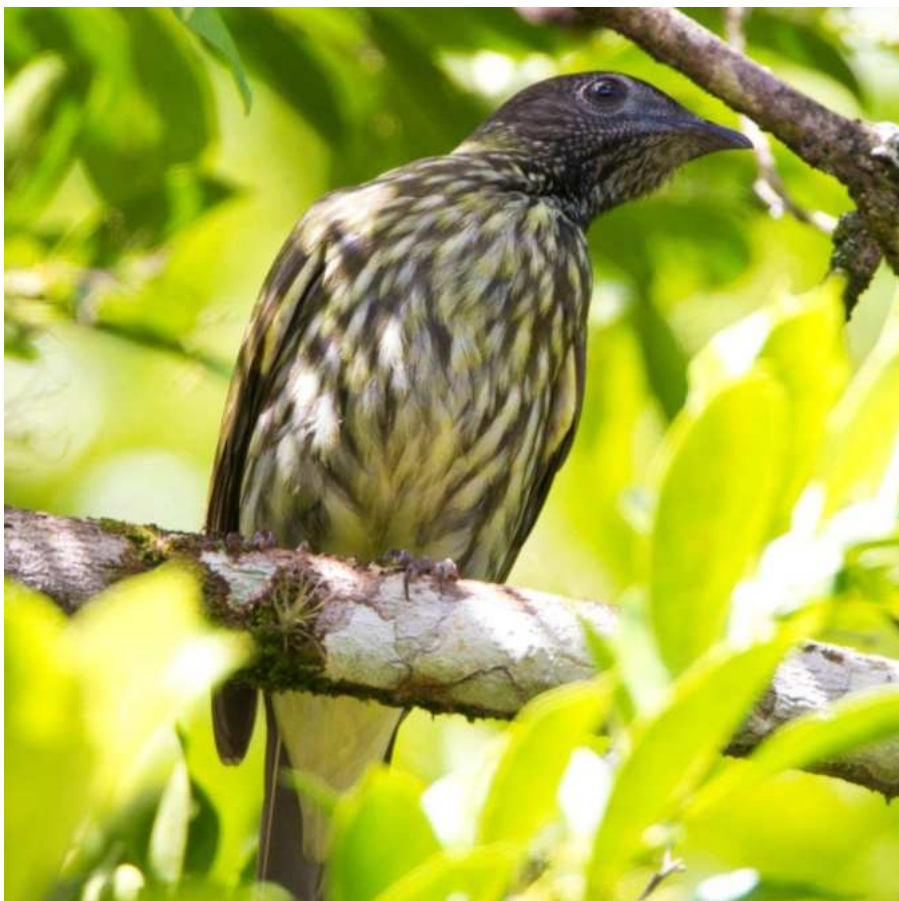


Female *Paradisaea raggiana* (Raggiana bird of paradise, Count Raggi's bird of paradise), possible National Bird of Papua New Guinea. (Photograph by: [Colin Burnett](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Paraguay | Animal | National Bird | <i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (el pájaro campana) | 2004 | <i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot) | Cotingidae |



Male *Procnias nudicollis* (el pájaro campana), the National Bird of Paraguay. (Photograph by: [Ricard Aparicio](#)).



Female *Procnias nudicollis* (el pájaro campana), the National Bird of Paraguay. (Photograph by: [Eduardo Assis Fonseca](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| Peru | Animal | National Animal | vicuña | NC | Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina) | Camelidae |
| | | National Bird | tunqui, gallito de las rocas | NC | Possibly Genus <i>Rupicola</i> Brisson | Cotingidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> (cantuta) | NC | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | Polemoniaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> (quina) | NC | <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L. | Rubiaceae |



Vicugna vicugna (vicuña), the National Animal of Peru. (Photograph by: [Luca Galuzzi](http://www.galuzzi.it), <http://www.galuzzi.it>).



Male *Rupicola peruvianus*, a species of tunqui, gallito de las rocas (*Rupicola*), the National Bird of Peru. (Photograph by: [Carol Foil](#)).



Female *Rupicola peruvianus*, a species of tunqui, gallito de las rocas (*Rupicola*), the National Bird of Peru. (Photograph by: [Chad King](#)).



Flowers of *Cantua buxifolia* (cantuta), National Flower of Peru. (Photograph by: [Eric Hunt](#)).



Illustration of *Cinchona officinalis* (quina), the National Tree of Peru. (By: [Hermann Adolf Köhler](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| Philippines | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> (Philippine eagle) | 1995 | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant | Accipitridae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (sampaguita, Arabian jasmine) | 1 Feb.1934 | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | Oleaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> (narra) | 1 Feb.1934 | <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. | Fabaceae |



Pithecophaga jefferyi (Philippine eagle), the National Bird of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Jim De Francia](#)).



Jasminum sambac (sampa-guita, Arabian jasmine), the National Flower of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Daniel L. Nickrent](#)).



Pterocarpus indicus (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



Flowers of *Pterocarpus indicus* (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Shaista Ahmad](#)).



Fruits of *Pterocarpus indicus* (narra), National Tree of the Philippines. (Photograph by: [Ahmad Fuad Morad](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------|
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (brown pelican) | Sep.1983 | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus | Pelecanidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Delonix regia</i> (poinciana, flamboyant) | Sep.1983 | <i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf. | Fabaceae |



Pelecanus occidentalis (brown pelican), National Bird of Saints Kitts and Nevis. (Photograph by: [Mike Baird](#)).

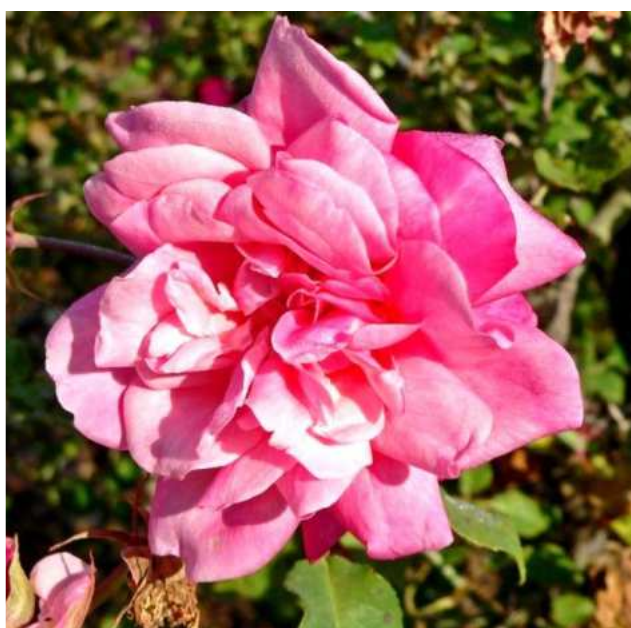


Flower of *Delonix regia* (poinciana, flamboyant), National Flower of Saints Kitts and Nevis. (Photograph by: [Bruno Navez](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| Saint Lucia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Saint Lucia parrot) | 1979 | <i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller) | Psittacidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | rose | Sep.1985 | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | Rosaceae |
| | | National Flower | marguerite | Sep.1985 | Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. | Amaranthaceae |
| | | National Plant | bamboo | NC | Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae | Poaceae |
| | | National Tree | calabash | NC | Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. | Bignoniaceae |



Amazona versicolor (Saint Lucia parrot), the National Bird of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Mark Stevens](#)).



Rose (*Rosa*), the National Flower of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Stan Shebs](#)).



Flowers of *Gomphrena globosa* (marguerite), the National Flower of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Shihmei Barger](#)).



Stalks of bamboo (Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae), the National Plant of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: The [Government of St. Lucia](#)).



Flower of *Crescentia cujete* (calabash), the National Tree of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Wendy Cutler](#)).



Fruits of *Crescentia cujete* (calabash), the National Tree of Saint Lucia. (Photograph by: [Stévant Bruno](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Animal | National Bird | <i>Amazona guildingii</i> (St. Vincent parrot) | NC | <i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors) | Psittacidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Spachea perforata</i> (soufriere tree) | NC | <i>Spachea elegans</i> (G. Mey.) Adr. Juss. | Malpighiaceae |



Amazona guildingii (St. Vincent parrot), the National Bird of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author Rjkooljay](#)).



Flowers of *Spachea perforata* (soufriere tree), the National Flower of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. (Photograph by: [Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture, Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines](#))

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Samoa | Animal | National Bird | <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (manumea) | NC | <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (Jardine) | Columbidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (teuila) | NC | <i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum. | Zingiberaceae |



Didunculus strigirostris (manumea), the National Bird of Samoa. (Photograph by: [U. Beichle](#), Aleipata Island Group, Pacific Invasives Initiative).



Flowers and bract of *Alpinia purpurata* (teuila), the National Flower of Samoa. (Photograph by: [Adrián Afonso](#)).

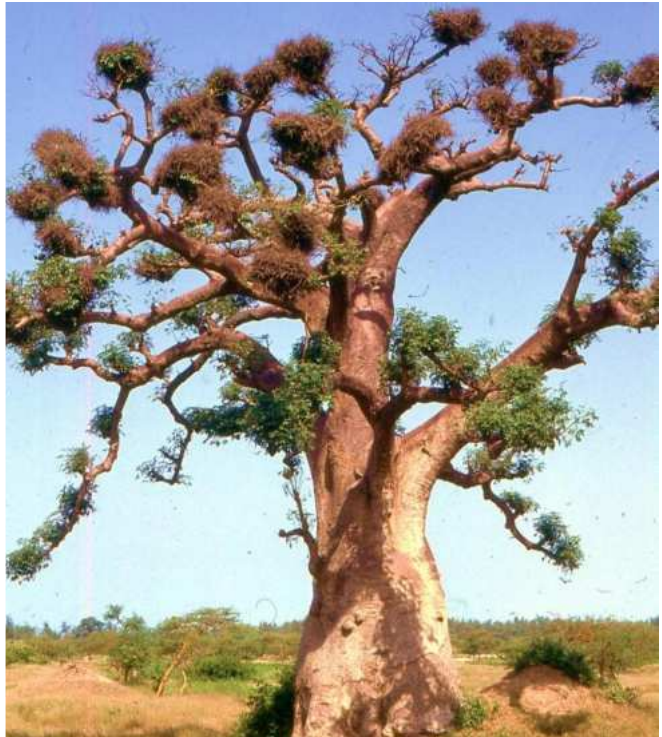
| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Senegal | Animal | Animal Emblem | lion | NC | Possibly <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus) | Felidae |
| | Plant | Plant Emblem | baobab | NC | Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L. | Bombacaceae |



Male lion (*Panthera leo*), the Animal Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Kevin Pluck](#)).



Female lion (*Panthera leo*), the Animal Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Marco Hebing](#)).



Adansonia digitata, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Udo Schmidt](#)).



Flowers of *Adansonia digitata*, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Ton Rulkens](#)).



Fruit of *Adansonia digitata*, a species of baobab (*Adansonia*), the Plant Emblem of Senegal. (Photograph by: [Tatiana Gerus](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------|
| Seychelles | Animal | National Bird | <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> (black parrot) | NC | <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton | Psittacidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Angraecum eburneum</i> (payanke, tropic bird orchid) | NC | <i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory | Orchidaceae |



Coracopsis nigra barklyi (black parrot), the National Bird of Seychelles. (Photograph by: [Chong Boon Leong](#)).



Flowers of *Angraecum eburneum* (payanke, tropic bird orchid), the National Flower of Seychelles. (Photograph by: [Scott Zona](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Singapore | Plant | National Flower | <i>Vanda</i> Miss Joaquim | 15 Apr.1981 | <i>Vanda</i> Miss Joaquim | Orchidaceae |



Flowers of *Vanda* Miss Joaquim, the National Flower of Singapore. (Photograph by: Hugh T. W. Tan).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| South Africa | Animal | National Animal | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (springbuck, springbok) | 1975 | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann) | Bovidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Anthropoides paradisica</i> (blue crane) | 1975 | <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein) | Gruidae |
| | | National Fish | <i>Coracinus capensis</i> (galjoen) | 1992 | <i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier) | Dichistiidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (giant protea, king protea) | 1975 | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L. | Proteaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (real yellowwood) | 1975 | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb. | Podocarpaceae |



Herd of *Antidorcas marsupialis* (springbuck, springbok), the National Animal of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Bernard Dupont](#)).



Anthropoides paradisica (blue crane), the National Bird of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Daniel Garcia Neto](#)).



Coracinus capensis (galjoen), the National Fish of South Africa. (Photograph by: Dagny Warmerdam, Two Oceans Aquarium).



Flower of *Protea cynaroides* (giant protea, king protea), the National Flower of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Winfried Bruenken](#)).

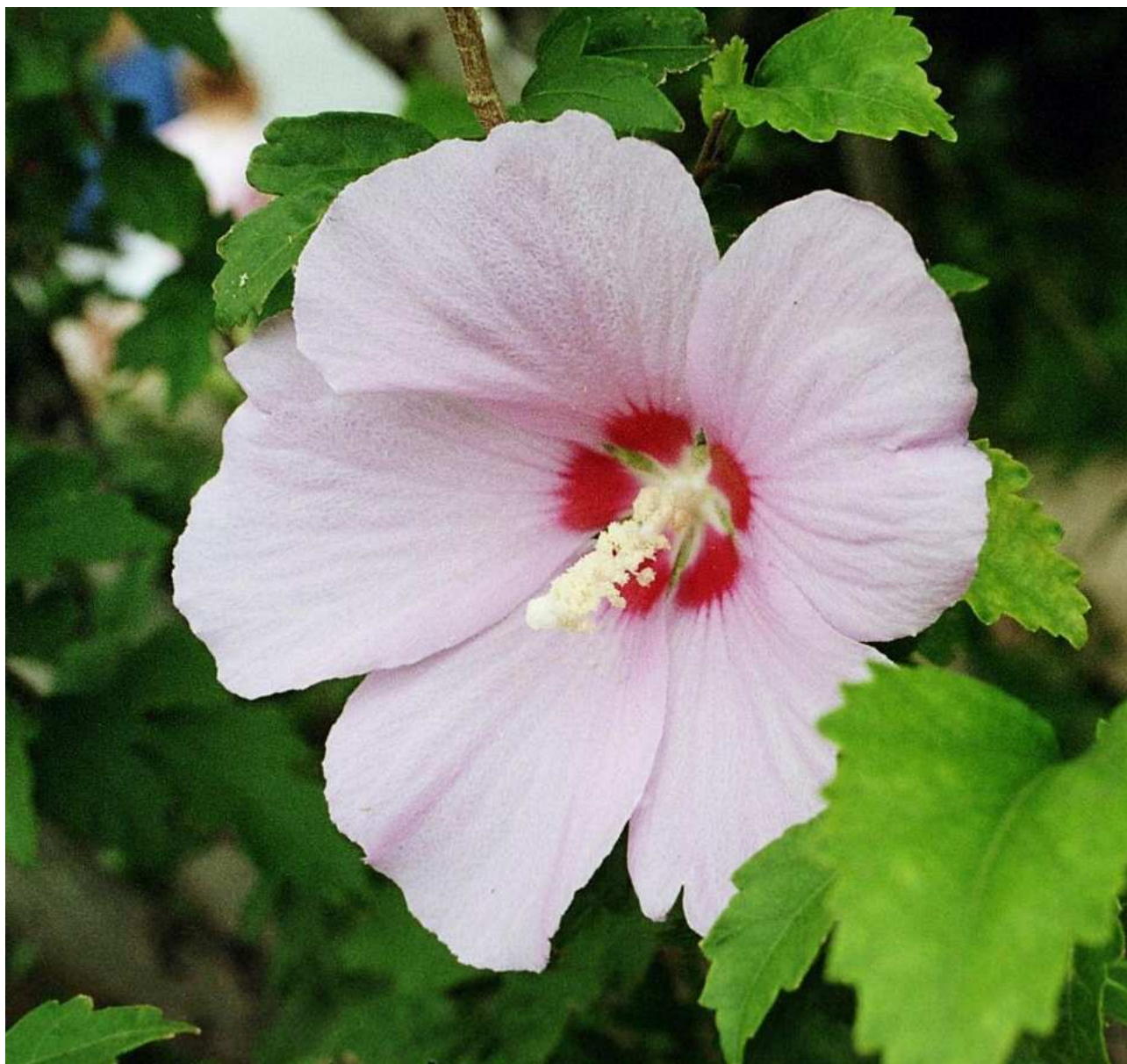


Podocarpus latifolius (real yellowwood), the National Tree of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Abu Shawka](#)).



Seeds of *Podocarpus latifolius* (real yellowwood), the National Tree of South Africa. (Photograph by: [Heidemarie Niemann](#), Mainz, Germany).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| South Korea (Republic of Korea) | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (mugunghwa, rose of sharon) | NC, accepted throughout history | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L. | Malvaceae |



Flower of *Hibiscus syriacus* (mugunghwa, rose of sharon), the National Flower of the Republic of Korea. (Photograph by: [Eric Kounce](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| Sri Lanka | Animal | National Bird | Sri Lanka jungle fowl | NC | Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson | Phasianidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> (nil mahanel flower, water lily) | 26 Feb.1986 | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | Nymphaeaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> (na tree, iron wood tree) | 26 Feb.1986 | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. | Calophyllaceae |



Male *Gallus lafayetii* (Sri Lanka Jungle Fowl), the National Bird of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Steve Garvie](#)).



Female *Gallus lafayetii* (Sri Lanka Jungle Fowl), the National Bird of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Steve Garvie](#)).



Flower of *Nymphaea nouchali* (nil mahanel flower, water lily), the National Flower of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Phuong Tran](#)).



Mesua ferrea (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).



Flower of *Mesua ferrea* (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: Ng Xin Yi).



Fruits of *Mesua ferrea* (na tree, iron wood tree), the National Tree of Sri Lanka. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Suriname | Plant | National Flower | fajalobi | NC | Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L. | Rubiaceae |

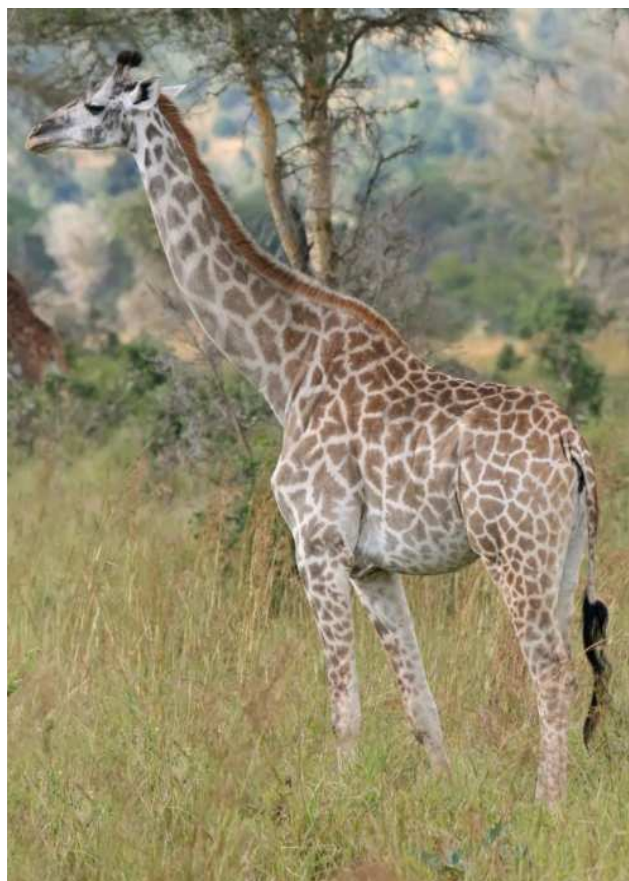


Flowers of *Ixora coccinea* (fajalobi), the National Flower of Suriname. (Photograph by [Matt H. Wade](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------|
| Tanzania (United Republic of) | Animal | National Animal | giraffe | 1961 | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus) | Giraffidae |



Male *Giraffa camelopardalis* (giraffe), the National Animal of United Republic of Tanzania. (Photograph by: [Bernard Dupont](#))



Female *Giraffa camelopardalis* (giraffe), the National Animal of United Republic of Tanzania. (Photograph by: [Muhammad Mahdi Karim](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Thailand | Animal | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> (chang Thai, Thai elephant, white elephant) | 13 Mar.1963 as White Elephant, 2001 as Thai Elephant | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | Elephantidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cassia fistula</i> (ratchaphruek, khun) | 26 Oct.2001 | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | Fabaceae |



Male *Elephas maximus* (chang Thai, Thai elephant, white elephant), the National Animal of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Shivakumar Lakshminarayana](#)).

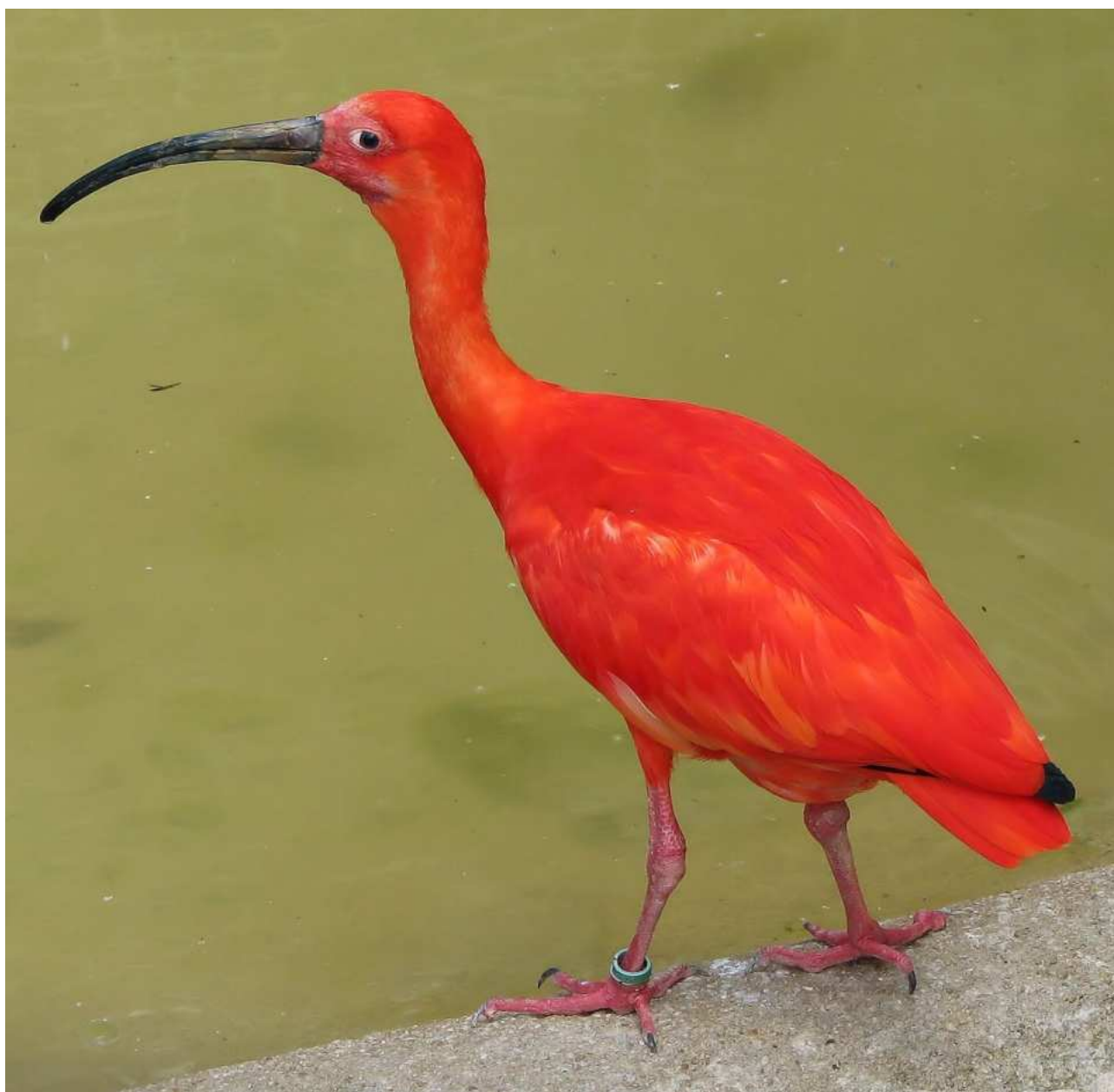


Female and juvenile *Elephas maximus* (chang Thai, Thai elephant, white elephant), the National Animal of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Andrew Gray](#)).



Flowers of *Cassia fistula* (ratchaphruek, khun), the National Flower of Thailand. (Photograph by: [Arthur Chapman](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| Trinidad and Tobago | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (scarlet ibis, flamingo, flamant) | 1962 | <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus) | Threskiornithidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> (cocrico, red-tailed guan, rufus - tailed chachalaca, Tobago pheasant) | 1962 | <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> Jardine | Cracidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (chaconia, wild poinsetta, pride of Trinidad and Tobago) | 1962 | <i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch | Rubiaceae |



Eudocimus ruber (scarlet ibis, flamingo, flamant), the National Bird of Trinidad and Tobago. (Photograph by: [Adrian Pingstone](#)).



Ortalis ruficauda (co-crico, red-tailed guan, rufus-tailed chachalaca, Tobago pheasant), the National Bird of Trinidad and Tobago. (Photograph by [Dominic Sherony](#)).



Flowers and bracts of *Warszewiczia coccinea* (chaconia, wild poinsettia, pride of Trinidad and Tobago), the National Flower of Trinidad and Tobago. (Photograph by [Reinaldo Aguilar](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| United States of America | Animal | National Bird | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (bald eagle) | 1782 | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus) | Accipitridae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rosa</i> (rose) | 26 Nov.1986 | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | Rosaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Quercus</i> (oak) | 8 Dec.2004 | <i>Quercus</i> L. | Fagaceae |



Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle), the National Bird of the United States of America. (Photograph by: [Yathin S. Krishnappa](#)).



Flowers of *Rosa* (rose), the National Flower of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Judy Baxter](#)).



Quercus alba, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).

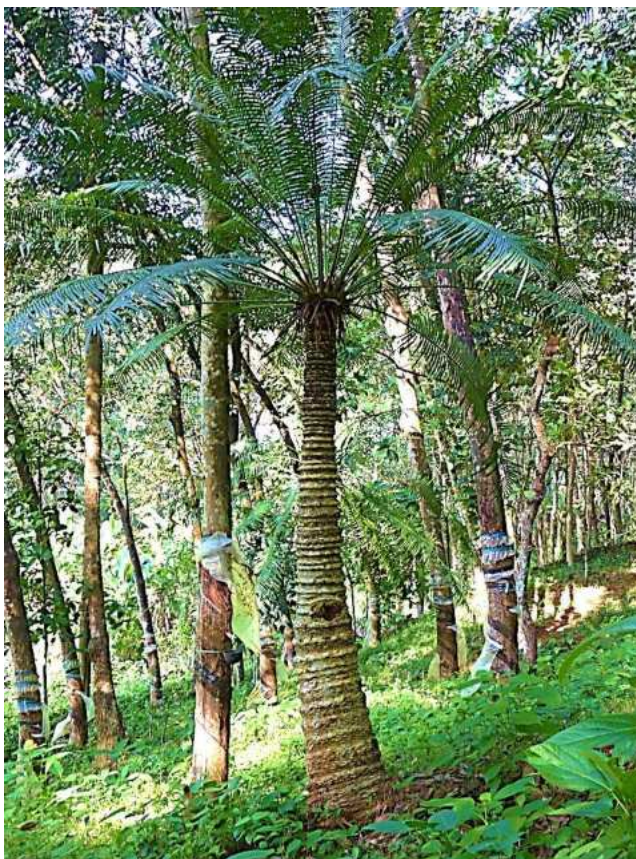


Flowers of *Quercus alba*, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).



Fruit of *Quercus alba*, a species of *Quercus* (oak), the National Tree of United States of America. (Photograph by: [Bob Gutowski](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|
| Vanuatu | Plant | National Tree | <i>Cycas rumphii</i> (bislama) | 30 Jul.1980 | <i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br | Cycadaceae |



Cycas rumphii (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Jeevan Jose](#)).



Male cone of *Cycas rumphii* (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author BotBln](#)).



Female cones of *Cycas rumphii* (bislama), the National Tree of Vanuatu. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author BotBln](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Venezuela | Animal | National Bird | <i>Icterus icterus</i> (oriole, turpial) | 23 May 1958 | <i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus) | Icteridae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (orchid, flor de mayo) | 23 May 1951 | <i>Cattleya mossiae</i> C.Parker ex Hook. | Orchidaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> (araguaney) | 29 May 1948 | <i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose | Bignoniaceae |



Icterus icterus (oriole, turpial), the National Bird of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Paul Asman and Jill Lenoble](#)).



Flower of *Cattleya mossiae* (orchid, flor de mayo), the National Flower of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Magnus Neuendorf](#)).



Flowering tree of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [José Reynaldo da Fonseca](#)).



Ripe fruit of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (Araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Wikipedia Author KENPEI](#)).



Flowers of *Tabebuia chrysantha* (araguaney), the National Tree of Venezuela. (Photograph by: [Tatiana Gerus](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| Yemen | Animal | National Animal | <i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Arabian leopard) | 2008 | <i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich & Ehrenberg) | Felidae |
| | | National Bird | <i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> (golden-winged grosbeak) | 2008 | <i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub | Fringillidae |
| | Plant | National Flower | <i>Aloe irafensis</i> | 2008 | <i>Aloe irafensis</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri | Asparagaceae |
| | | National Tree | <i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> (dragon blood tree) | 2008 | <i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f. | Asparagaceae |



Panthera pardus nimr (Arabian leopard), the National Animal of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Yossi Aud](#) via [Israeli Pikiwiki Project](#)).



Rhynchostruthus socotranus (golden-winged grosbeak), the National Bird of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Pekka Fågel](#)).



Flowers of *Aloe irafensis*, the National Flower of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Abdul Wali A. Al Khulaidi](#)).



Dracaena cinnabari (dragon blood tree), the National Tree of Yemen. (Photograph by: [Edoardo Scepi](#)).

| Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Date or Year Declared | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Zimbabwe | Plant | National Flower | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> (flame lily, amakukhulume, kajongwe) | 1960 as Rhodesia | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. | Colchicaceae |



Flower of *Gloriosa superba* (flame lily, amakukhulume, kajongwe), the National Flower of Zimbabwe. (Photograph by: [Dinesh Valke](#)).

APPENDIX 2. COUNTRIES CONFIRMED WITHOUT BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS, UNCONFIRMED, AND THOSE WITH CONFLICTING INFORMATION

This appendix consists of the lists of: (1) countries that have confirmed not to have biological emblems (66 countries), (2) countries that have not confirmed to have biological emblems (47 countries), and (3) countries that provided multiple replies from different national agencies with conflicting information (nine countries).

Countries That Confirmed That They Do Not Have Official Biological Emblems

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 34. Lithuania |
| 2. Algeria | 35. Luxembourg |
| 3. Andorra | 36. Malawi |
| 4. Armenia | 37. Mauritania |
| 5. Austria | 38. Monaco |
| 6. Azerbaijan | 39. Mongolia |
| 7. Bahrain | 40. Montenegro |
| 8. Belarus | 41. Namibia |
| 9. Belgium | 42. Nauru |
| 10. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43. Netherlands |
| 11. Brunei Darussalam | 44. New Zealand |
| 12. Burundi | 45. Oman |
| 13. Cameroon | 46. Palau |
| 14. Cape Verde | 47. Poland |
| 15. China | 48. Portugal |
| 16. Czech Republic | 49. Republic of Moldova |
| 17. Denmark | 50. Romania |
| 18. Egypt | 51. Russia |
| 19. Estonia | 52. San Marino |
| 20. Ethiopia | 53. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 21. France | 54. Serbia |
| 22. Georgia | 55. Slovakia |
| 23. Germany | 56. Slovenia |
| 24. Ghana | 57. Solomon Islands |
| 25. Hungary | 58. Spain |
| 26. Ireland | 59. Sweden |
| 27. Israel | 60. Switzerland |
| 28. Italy | 61. Turkey |
| 29. Japan | 62. Tuvalu |
| 30. Kazakhstan | 63. Ukraine |
| 31. Kenya | 64. United Arab Emirates |
| 32. Lesotho | 65. Uruguay |
| 33. Liechtenstein | 66. Vietnam |

**Countries That Did Not Confirm That They Do Not Have Official Biological Emblems
(NR = No Reply)**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Albania | 25. Morocco |
| 2. Angola | 26. Mozambique |
| 3. Benin | 27. Niger |
| 4. Botswana | 28. Qatar |
| 5. Burkina Faso | 29. Rwanda |
| 6. Central African Republic (NR) | 30. Saudi Arabia |
| 7. Chad (NR) | 31. Sierra Leone |
| 8. Congo (Republic of the) | 32. Somalia |
| 9. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) | 33. South Sudan (NR) |
| 10. Côte d'Ivoire | 34. Sudan (NR) |
| 11. Djibouti (NR) | 35. Swaziland |
| 12. Equatorial Guinea | 36. Syria (NR) |
| 13. Eritrea | 37. Tajikistan |
| 14. Guinea | 38. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 15. Guinea-Bissau | 39. Timor Leste (NR) |
| 16. Haiti | 40. Togo |
| 17. Iran | 41. Tonga |
| 18. Iraq | 42. Tunisia |
| 19. Kyrgyzstan | 43. Turkmenistan (NR) |
| 20. Liberia (NR) | 44. Uganda (NR) |
| 21. Libya (NR) | 45. United Kingdom |
| 22. Mali | 46. Uzbekistan (NR) |
| 23. Marshall Islands | 47. Zambia |
| 24. Micronesia | |

Countries with Multiple Conflicting Replies

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Brunei Darussalam | 6. Namibia |
| 2. Estonia | 7. Paraguay |
| 3. Israel | 8. United Arab Emirates |
| 4. Lesotho | 9. Uruguay |
| 5. Myanmar | |

**APPENDIX 3. COUNTRIES WITH BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS
WITH UNKNOWN TIME OF SELECTION**

This list consists of a total of 28 countries that have 71 biological emblems with unknown date or year of selection.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Antigua and Barbuda | 15. Jordan |
| 2. Bangladesh | 16. Kiribati |
| 3. Barbados | 17. Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 4. Bhutan | 18. Latvia |
| 5. Bulgaria | 19. Nepal |
| 6. Comoros | 20. Pakistan |
| 7. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) | 21. Peru |
| 8. Ecuador | 22. Republic of Korea (South Korea) |
| 9. Fiji | 23. Saint Lucia |
| 10. Gabon | 24. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 11. Greece | 25. Samoa |
| 12. Grenada | 26. Senegal |
| 13. Indonesia | 27. Seychelles |
| 14. India | 28. Suriname |

APPENDIX 4. FAMILIES OF NATIONAL FLOWERS AND NATIONAL TREES

The number and percentage of plant families of 70 national flowers and 42 national trees, with selecting countries in parentheses.

National Flower Families

| S/No. | National Flower Families | No. | % |
|--------------|---|------------|----------|
| 1. | Orchidaceae (Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar, Panama, Seychelles, Singapore, Venezuela) | 11 | 16 |
| 2. | Fabaceae (Argentina, Barbados, Dominica, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand, Australia) | 7 | 10 |
| 3. | Asparagaceae (Antigua and Barbuda, El Salvador, Finland, Yemen) | 4 | 6 |
| 4. | Rosaceae (Iceland, Maldives, Saint Lucia, United States) | 4 | 6 |
| 5. | Compositae (Ecuador, Kuwait, Latvia, Mexico) | 4 | 6 |
| 6. | Malvaceae (Malaysia, Mauritius, Republic of Korea) | 3 | 4 |
| 7. | Nymphaeaceae (Bangladesh, Guyana, Sri Lanka) | 3 | 4 |
| 8. | Oleaceae (Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines) | 3 | 4 |
| 9. | Annonaceae (Cambodia, Comoros) | 2 | 3 |
| 10. | Apocynaceae (Lao PDR, Nicaragua) | 2 | 3 |
| 11. | Iridaceae (Croatia, Jordan) | 2 | 3 |
| 12. | Polemoniaceae (Bolivia, Peru) | 2 | 3 |
| 13. | Rubiaceae (Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) | 2 | 3 |
| 14. | Zingiberaceae (Cuba, Samoa) | 2 | 3 |
| 15. | Zygophyllaceae (Jamaica) | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Amaranthaceae (Saint Lucia) | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Bignoniaceae (Bahamas) | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Cactaceae (Dominican Republic) | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Colchicaceae (Zimbabwe) | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Costaceae (Nigeria) | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Dipterocarpaceae (Myanmar) | 1 | 1 |
| 22. | Ericaceae (Nepal) | 1 | 1 |
| 23. | Heliconiaceae (Bolivia) | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Lauraceae (Greece) | 1 | 1 |
| 25. | Magnoliaceae (DPR Korea) | 1 | 1 |
| 26. | Malpighiaceae (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) | 1 | 1 |
| 27. | Melastomataceae (Fiji) | 1 | 1 |
| 28. | Nelumbonaceae (India) | 1 | 1 |
| 29. | Nyctaginaceae (Grenada) | 1 | 1 |
| 30. | Papaveraceae (Bhutan) | 1 | 1 |
| 31. | Philesiaceae (Chile) | 1 | 1 |
| 32. | Proteaceae (South Africa) | 1 | 1 |
| 33. | Rafflesiaceae (Indonesia) | 1 | 1 |

National Tree Families

| S/No. | National Tree Families | No. | % |
|--------------|--|------------|----------|
| 1. | Fabaceae (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Philippines) | 5 | 12 |
| 2. | Arecaceae (Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Maldives) | 4 | 10 |
| 3. | Malvaceae (Guatemala, Jamaica, Latvia, Panama) | 4 | 10 |
| 4. | Bignoniaceae (El Salvador, Saint Lucia, Venezuela) | 3 | 7 |
| 5. | Fagaceae (Cyprus, Latvia, United States) | 3 | 7 |
| 6. | Pinaceae (Honduras, Lebanon, Pakistan) | 3 | 7 |
| 7. | Rubiaceae (Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru) | 3 | 7 |
| 8. | Cupressaceae (Bhutan, Malta) | 2 | 5 |
| 9. | Meliaceae (Belize, Dominican Republic) | 2 | 5 |
| 10. | Asparagaceae (Yemen) | 1 | 2 |
| 11. | Betulaceae (Finland) | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | Calophyllaceae (Sri Lanka) | 1 | 2 |
| 13. | Combretaceae (Antigua and Barbuda) | 1 | 2 |
| 14. | Cycadaceae (Vanuatu) | 1 | 2 |
| 15. | Lamiaceae (Myanmar) | 1 | 2 |
| 16. | Moraceae (India) | 1 | 2 |
| 17. | Oleaceae (Greece) | 1 | 2 |
| 18. | Podocarpaceae (South Africa) | 1 | 2 |
| 19. | Sapindaceae (Canada) | 1 | 2 |
| 20. | Strelitziaceae (Madagascar) | 1 | 2 |
| 21. | Taxodiaceae (Mexico) | 1 | 2 |
| 22. | Zygophyllaceae (Bahamas) | 1 | 2 |

APPENDIX 5. FAMILIES OF NATIONAL BIRDS

This list includes the number and percentage of bird families of 49 national birds, with selecting countries in parentheses (excluding Papua New Guinea, where the possible national bird as stylised on national flag is from Paradisaeidae, Appendix 13).

| S/No. | National Bird Families | No. | % |
|--------------|---|------------|----------|
| 1. | Psittacidae (Fiji, Seychelles, Honduras, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) | 5 | 10 |
| 2. | Phasianidae (Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka) | 5 | 10 |
| 3. | Accipitridae (Indonesia, Panama, United States, Philippines) | 4 | 8 |
| 4. | Turdidae (Brazil, Costa Rica, Malta) | 3 | 6 |
| 5. | Cathartidae (Colombia, Ecuador) | 2 | 4 |
| 6. | Cotingidae (Peru, Paraguay) | 2 | 4 |
| 7. | Fregatidae (Antigua and Barbuda, Kiribati) | 2 | 4 |
| 8. | Fringillidae (Jordan, Yemen) | 2 | 4 |
| 9. | Momotidae (El Salvador, Nicaragua) | 2 | 4 |
| 10. | Threskiornithidae (Trinidad and Tobago, Cambodia) | 2 | 4 |
| 11. | Trogonidae (Cuba, Guatemala) | 2 | 4 |
| 12. | Columbidae (Grenada, Samoa) | 2 | 4 |
| 13. | Anatidae (Finland) | 1 | 2 |
| 14. | Cinclidae (Norway) | 1 | 2 |
| 15. | Corvidae (Bhutan) | 1 | 2 |
| 16. | Cracidae (Trinidad and Tobago) | 1 | 2 |
| 17. | Dulidae (Dominican Republic) | 1 | 2 |
| 18. | Falconidae (Pakistan) | 1 | 2 |
| 19. | Furnariidae (Argentina) | 1 | 2 |
| 20. | Gruidae (South Africa) | 1 | 2 |
| 21. | Icteridae (Venezuela) | 1 | 2 |
| 22. | Motacillidae (Latvia) | 1 | 2 |
| 23. | Muscicapidae (Bangladesh) | 1 | 2 |
| 24. | Opisthocomidae (Guyana) | 1 | 2 |
| 25. | Pelecanidae (Saint Kitts and Nevis) | 1 | 2 |
| 26. | Phoenicopteridae (Bahamas) | 1 | 2 |
| 27. | Ramphastidae (Belize) | 1 | 2 |
| 28. | Trochilidae (Jamaica) | 1 | 2 |

APPENDIX 6. FAMILIES OF ALL PLANT EMBLEMS**Number of Plant Emblems and Percentage of Plant Families for 127 Plant Emblems**

| S/No. | Plant Emblem Families | No. | % | S/No. | Plant Emblem Families | No. | % |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. | Fabaceae | 12 | 10 | 29. | Bombacaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | Orchidaceae | 11 | 9 | 30. | Bromeliaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | Malvaceae | 8 | 6 | 31. | Cactaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Asparagaceae | 5 | 4 | 32. | Calophyllaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Asteraceae | 5 | 4 | 33. | Colchicaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Rosaceae | 5 | 4 | 34. | Combretaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Rubiaceae | 4 | 3 | 35. | Costaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Arecaceae | 4 | 3 | 36. | Cycadaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Bignoniaceae | 4 | 3 | 37. | Dipterocarpaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Oleaceae | 4 | 3 | 38. | Heliconiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 11. | Apocynaceae | 3 | 2 | 39. | Lamiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 12. | Fagaceae | 3 | 2 | 40. | Lauraceae | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | Nymphaeaceae | 3 | 2 | 41. | Magnoliaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Pinaceae | 3 | 2 | 42. | Malpighiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Annonaceae | 2 | 2 | 43. | Melastomataceae | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Cupressaceae | 2 | 2 | 44. | Musaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Ericaceae | 2 | 2 | 45. | Nelumbonaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Iridaceae | 2 | 2 | 46. | Nyctaginaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Meliaceae | 2 | 2 | 47. | Papaveraceae | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Moraceae | 2 | 2 | 48. | Philesiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Poaceae | 2 | 2 | 49. | Podocarpaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 22. | Polemoniaceae | 2 | 2 | 50. | Primulaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 23. | Sapindaceae | 2 | 2 | 51. | Proteaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Zingiberaceae | 2 | 2 | 52. | Rafflesiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 25. | Zygophyllaceae | 2 | 2 | 53. | Saxifragaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 26. | Amaranthaceae | 1 | 1 | 54. | Strelitziaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 27. | Anacardiaceae | 1 | 1 | 55. | Taxodiaceae | 1 | 1 |
| 28. | Betulaceae | 1 | 1 | | | | |

APPENDIX 7. FAMILIES OF ALL ANIMAL EMBLEMS

Number of Animal Emblems and Percentage of Animal Families for 91 Animal Emblems

| S/No. | Animal Emblem Families | No. | % | S/No. | Animal Emblem Families | No. | % |
|-------|------------------------|-----|---|-------|------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. | Bovidae | 6 | 7 | 28. | Coryphaenidae | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | Felidae | 5 | 6 | 29. | Cracidae | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | Psittacidae | 5 | 6 | 30. | Crocodylidae | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Phasianidae | 5 | 6 | 31. | Dichistiidae | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Accipitridae | 4 | 4 | 32. | Dulidae | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Cervidae | 4 | 4 | 33. | Equidae | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Cathartidae | 3 | 3 | 34. | Falconidae | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Turdidae | 3 | 3 | 35. | Furnariidae | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Coccinellidae | 2 | 2 | 36. | Geoemydidae | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Cotingidae | 2 | 2 | 37. | Giraffidae | 1 | 1 |
| 11. | Cyprinidae | 2 | 2 | 38. | Gruidae | 1 | 1 |
| 12. | Elephantidae | 2 | 2 | 39. | Icteridae | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | Fregatidae | 2 | 2 | 40. | Istiophoridae | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Fringillidae | 2 | 2 | 41. | Latimeriidae | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Momotidae | 2 | 2 | 42. | Motacillidae | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Platanistidae | 2 | 2 | 43. | Muscicapidae | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Threskiornithidae | 2 | 2 | 44. | Opisthocomidae | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Trogonidae | 2 | 2 | 45. | Osteoglossidae | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Anatidae | 1 | 1 | 46. | Pelecanidae | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Bufonidae | 1 | 1 | 47. | Percidae | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Camelidae | 1 | 1 | 48. | Phoenicopteridae | 1 | 1 |
| 22. | Castoridae | 1 | 1 | 49. | Ramphastidae | 1 | 1 |
| 23. | Cheloniidae | 1 | 1 | 50. | Rhinocerotidae | 1 | 1 |
| 24. | Cinclidae | 1 | 1 | 51. | Tapiridae | 1 | 1 |
| 25. | Clupeidae | 1 | 1 | 52. | Trochilidae | 1 | 1 |
| 26. | Columbidae | 1 | 1 | 53. | Ursidae | 1 | 1 |
| 27. | Corvidae | 1 | 1 | 54. | Varanidae | 1 | 1 |

APPENDIX 8. BEST GUESS FOR BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS WITH ONLY LOCAL OR COMMON NAMES

This list includes the biological emblems by country that only provided local or common names, with the best guess for scientific name based on scientific literature and expert opinion.

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Declared Name | Current Scientific Name | Family |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. | Bangladesh | Animal | National Bird | doel, magpie robin | Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus) | Muscicapidae |
| | | | National Fish | hilsha | Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton) | Clupeidae |
| | | Plant | National Fruit | jackfruit | Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | Moraceae |
| 2. | Kiribati | Animal | National Bird | frigate bird | Possibly <i>Fregata</i> Lacepede | Fregatidae |
| 3. | Nepal | Animal | National Animal | gaai | Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | Bovidae |
| 4. | Peru | Animal | National Animal | vicuña | Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina) | Camelidae |
| | | | National Bird | tunqui, gallito de las rocas | Possibly <i>Rupicola</i> Brisson | Cotingidae |
| 5. | Saint Lucia | Plant | National Flower | rose | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | Rosaceae |
| | | | National Flower | marguerite | Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. | Amaranthaceae |
| | | | National Plant | bamboo | Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae | Poaceae |
| | | | National Tree | calabash | Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. | Bignoniaceae |
| 6. | Senegal | Animal | Animal Emblem | lion | Possible <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus) | Felidae |
| | | Plant | Plant Emblem | baobab | Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L. | Bombacaceae |
| 7. | Sri Lanka | Animal | National Bird | Sri Lanka jungle fowl | Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson | Phasianidae |
| 8. | Suriname | Plant | National Flower | fajalobi | Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L. | Rubiaceae |
| 9. | United Republic of Tanzania | Animal | National Animal | giraffe | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus) | Giraffidae |

APPENDIX 9. NATIVENESS, IUCN STATUS AND CITES LISTING OF BIOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

This list provides the background information on biological emblems of the world by country such as nativeness, IUCN status and CITES listing. Blanks were shown where there was no information available.

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Antigua and Barbuda | Animal | National Animal | <i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus) | No | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Sea Creature | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Critically Endangered A2bd | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Agave karatto</i> Mill. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Fruit | <i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Bucida buceras</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 2. | Argentina | Animal | National Bird | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson | No | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower and Tree | <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 3. | Australia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth. | Yes | | |
| 4. | Bahamas | Animal | National Fish | <i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède | Yes | Vulnerable A2bd | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> L. | Yes | Endangered C2a | Yes |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 5. | Bangladesh | Animal | National Bird | Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Fish | Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton) | Yes | | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Fruit | Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | No | | |
| 6. | Barbados | Plant | National Flower | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. | No | | |
| 7. | Belize | Animal | National Animal | <i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill) | Yes | EndangeredA 2abcd+3bce | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King | Yes | Vulnerable A1cd+2cd | Yes |
| 8. | Bhutan | Animal | National Bird | <i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson | Yes | Vulnerable A2cd | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don | Yes | | |
| 9. | Bolivia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Flower | <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Yes | Endangered A1acd | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|----------|----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|
| 10. | Brazil | Animal | National Bird | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Tree | <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. | Yes | | Yes |
| 11. | Bulgaria | Plant | National Symbol | <i>Rosa × damascena</i> Mill. | No | | |
| 12. | Cambodia | Animal | National Mammal | <i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain | Yes | Critically Endangered A2d; C1+2a(i); D | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet) | Yes | Critically Endangered A2cd+3cd+4cd; C2a(i) | |
| | | | National Reptile | <i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray) | Yes | Critically Endangered A1cd | Yes |
| | | | National Fish | <i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger | Yes | Critically Endangered A2abcd | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Fruit | <i>Musa acuminata</i> Diploid AA | Uncertain, parents of hybrid originated in SEA | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 13. | Canada | Animal | Symbol of the Sovereignty | <i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl | Yes | Least Concern | Only subspecies listed |
| | | | National Horse | <i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | | |
| | | Plant | National Tree | <i>Acer</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 14. | Chile | Animal | National Animal | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> (Molina) | Yes | Endangered B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v); C2a(i) | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 15. | Colombia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f. | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl. | Yes | Vulnerable B1+2c | |
| 16. | Comoros | Animal | National Fish | <i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> Smith | Yes | Critically Endangered A2cd, C2b | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson | No | | |
| 17. | Costa Rica | Animal | National Bird | <i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Symbol | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb. | Yes | | |
| 18. | Croatia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M. | Yes | | |
| 19. | Cuba | Animal | National Bird | <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|---|----------------|-----------------|--|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 20. | Cyprus | Plant | National Plant | <i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech | Yes | | |
| 21. | Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) | Plant | National Flower | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch | Yes | | |
| 22. | Dominica | Plant | National Flower | <i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin | Yes | | |
| 23. | Dominican Republic | Animal | National Bird | <i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq. | Yes | Endangered A1cd | Yes |
| 24. | Ecuador | Animal | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Cinchona</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 25. | El Salvador | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC. | Yes | | |
| 26. | Fiji | Animal | National Bird | <i>Prosopiea tabuensis</i> (Gmelin) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---|------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Seem. | | | | | | | |
| 27. | Finland | Animal | National Animal | <i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Fish | <i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill) | Yes | | |
| | | | National Insect | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Linnaeus | Yes | | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Betula pendula</i> Roth | Yes | | |
| 28. | Gabon | Plant | National Plant | <i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill. | Yes | | |
| 29. | Greece | Animal | National Animal | <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Olea</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 30. | Grenada | Animal | National Animal | <i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | | |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Patagioenas squamosa</i> (Bonnaterre) | Yes | | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence) | Yes | Critically Endangered C2a(i) | |
| | | Plant | National Flower/Plant | <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Choisy, <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd. | No | | |
| | | | National Crop | <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt. | No | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 31. | Guatemala | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> De la Llave | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl. | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | Yes | | |
| 32. | Guyana | Animal | National Animal | <i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Near Threatened | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby | Yes | | |
| 33. | Honduras | Animal | National Animal | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rhynchoalelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr. | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede | Yes | Lower Risk/least concern | |
| 34. | Iceland | Plant | National Flower | <i>Dryas octopetala</i> L. | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 35. | India | Animal | National Animal | <i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Endangered A2bcd+4bcd; C1+2a(i) | Yes |
| | | | National Aquatic Animal | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh) | Yes | Endangered A2abcde | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Fruit | <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. | Yes | Data Deficient | |
| 36. | Indonesia | Animal | National Animal | <i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens | Yes | Vulnerable B1+2cde | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann | Yes | Endangered C2a(i) | Yes |
| | | | Fascinating National Animal | <i>Scleropages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel) | Yes | Endangered A4cd | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | No | | |
| | | | Enchanting National Flower | <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | Rare National Flower | <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br. | Yes | | |
| 37. | Jamaica | Animal | National Bird | <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. | Yes | Endangered C2a | Yes |
| | | | National Fruit | <i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell | Yes | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 38. | Jordan | Animal | National Bird | <i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm. | Yes | | |
| 39. | Kiribati | Animal | National Bird | Possibly <i>Fregata</i> Lacepede | Yes | | |
| 40. | Kuwait | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv. | Yes | | |
| 41. | Lao People's Democratic Republic | Plant | National Flower | <i>Plumeria</i> L. | No | | |
| 42. | Latvia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Insect | <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam. | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Quercus robur</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 43. | Lebanon | Plant | National Tree | <i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich. | Yes | | |
| 44. | Madagascar | Animal | National Animal | <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | No | | |
| | | Plant | National Crop | <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud. | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn. | Yes | | |
| 45. | Malaysia | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L. | Uncertain | | |
| 46. | Maldives | Plant | National Flower | Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha | Uncertain | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. | No | | |
| 47. | Malta | Animal | National Bird | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--|------------|---|---------------|
| | | Plant | National Plant | <i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna | Yes | Critically Endangered B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v) | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast. | Yes | Lower Risk/near threatened | |
| 48. | Mauritius | Plant | National Flower | <i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann | Yes | | |
| 49. | Mexico | Plant | National Flower | <i>Dahlia</i> Cav. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson | Yes | Least Concern | |
| 50. | Myanmar | Animal | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Endangered A2c | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Flower | <i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Flower | <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f. | Yes | | |
| 51. | Nepal | Animal | National Animal | Possibly <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Lophophorus Temminck</i> | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm. | Yes | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 52. | Nicaragua | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC. | Yes | | |
| 53. | Nigeria | Plant | National Flower | <i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum. | Yes | | |
| 54. | Norway | Animal | National Bird | <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Plant | <i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Plant | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---|------------|--|---------------|
| 55. | Pakistan | Animal | National Amphibian | <i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken) | Yes | Endangered C1+2a(i) | Yes |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner) | Yes | Endangered C1 | Yes |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | | National Aquatic Marine Mammal | <i>Platanista minor</i> Owen | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray) | Yes | Endangered A2abcde; B1ab(i,ii,iii,i v); C1 | Yes |
| | | | National Fish | <i>Tor</i> Gray; <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed | Yes | Yes | |
| | | | National Reptile | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson | Yes | Vulnerable A1a, C2a | Yes |
| | | | Plant | <i>Jasminum</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don | Yes | Lower Risk/least concern | Yes |
| 56. | Panama | Animal | National Bird | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Near Threatened | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook. | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst. | Yes | | |
| 57. | Papua New Guinea | Animal | Possible National Bird | <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater | Yes | | Yes |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 58. | Paraguay | Animal | National Bird | <i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot) | Yes | Vulnerable A2cd+3cd+4cd | |
| 59. | Peru | Animal | National Animal | Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Bird | Possibly <i>Rupicola</i> Brisson | Yes | Yes | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L. | No | | |
| 60. | Philippines | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant | Yes | Critically Endangered A2cd; C2a(ii) | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | No | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. | | Vulnerable A1d | |
| 61. | Republic of Korea (South Korea) | Plant | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L. | No | | |
| 62. | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Animal | National Bird | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf. | No | Vulnerable B1+2c | |
| 63. | Saint Lucia | Animal | National Bird | <i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller) | Yes | Vulnerable D1; D2 | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | No | | |
| | | | National Flower | Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. | Probably native | | |
| | | | National Plant | Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. | Yes | | |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|------------|--|---------------|
| 64. | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Animal | National Bird | <i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors) | Yes | Vulnerable D1; D2 | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Spachea elegans</i> (G. Mey.) Adr. Juss. | Yes | | |
| 65. | Samoa | Animal | National Bird | <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> (Jardine) | Yes | Endangered A2cde; B1ab(ii,iii,v); C2a(i) | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum. | No | | |
| 66. | Senegal | Animal | Animal Emblem | Possible <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Vulnerable A2abcd | Yes |
| | | Plant | Plant Emblem | Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 67. | Seychelles | Animal | National Bird | <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory | Yes | | Yes |
| 68. | Singapore | Plant | National Flower | <i>Vanda</i> Miss Joaquim | Yes | | |
| 69. | South Africa | Animal | National Animal | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. H. Lichtenstein) | Yes | Vulnerable A2acde | Yes |
| | | | National Fish | <i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier) | Yes | | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb. | Yes | Lower Risk/least concern | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 70. | Sri Lanka | Animal | National Bird | Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. | No | | |
| 71. | Suriname | Plant | National Flower | Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L. | No | | |
| 72. | Thailand | Animal | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | Yes | Endangered A2c | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | Probably not | | |
| 73. | Trinidad and Tobago | Animal | National Bird | <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | | National Bird | <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> Jardine | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch | Yes | | |
| 74. | United Republic of Tanzania | Animal | National Animal | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| 75. | United States | Animal | National Bird | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | Yes |
| | | Plant | National Flower | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Quercus</i> L. | Yes | | |
| 76. | Vanuatu | Plant | National Tree | <i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes |

| S/No. | Country | Emblem Kingdom | Designation | Current Scientific Name | Nativeness | IUCN Evaluation | CITES Listing |
|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--|------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 77. | Venezuela | Animal | National Bird | <i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus) | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Cattleya mossiae</i> C.Parker ex Hook. | Yes | | Yes |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose | Yes | | |
| 78. | Yemen | Animal | National Bird | <i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub | Yes | Least Concern | |
| | | | National Animal | <i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich and Ehrenberg) | Yes | Near Threatened | Yes for <i>P. pardus</i> |
| | | Plant | National Flower | <i>Aloe irafensis</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri | Yes | | |
| | | | National Tree | <i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f. | Yes | Vulnerable B2ab(iii) | |
| 79. | Zimbabwe | Plant | National Flower | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. | No | | |

APPENDIX 10: RECORDED USES AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR SELECTION OF PLANT EMBLEMS

This list provides the recorded uses and possible reasons for selection for 127 plant emblems (including Myanmar Plant 1, AES = Aesthetic, H/C = History/Culture, ECN = Economic, SPL = Superlatives, CSV = Conservation, DTR = Distribution, GR = government resource, O = others).

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Antigua and Barbuda | National Tree | <i>Bucida buceras</i> L. | GR | O | GR | O | O | O |
| | National Fruit | <i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr. | | GR | O | O | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Agave karatto</i> Mill. | | GR | O | | | |
| Argentina | National Flower | <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> L. | GR | GR | O | | | |
| Australia | National Flower | <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth. | GR | GR | GR | | | GR |
| Bahamas | National Tree | <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L. | O | GR | GR | | O | |
| | National Flower | <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) Juss. ex Kunth | GR | | O | GR | | |
| Bangladesh | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | O | O | O | | | |
| | National Fruit | Possibly <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | | O | O | | | |
| Barbados | National Flower | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. | O | O | | GR | | |
| Belize | National Tree | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King | GR | O | GR | GR | O | |
| | National Flower | <i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> (L.) W.E.Higgins | O | O | O | | O | |
| Bhutan | National Tree | <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D.Don | O | GR | O | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain | GR | GR | O | | GR | |
| Bolivia | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | GR | GR | O | | | O |
| | National Flower | <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> Ruiz & Pav. | GR | | O | | O | |
| Brazil | National Tree | <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> Lam. | O | GR | O | | GR | O |

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bulgaria | National Symbol | <i>Rosa</i> × <i>damascena</i> Mill. | O | O | O | O | | |
| Cambodia | National Fruit | <i>Musa acuminata</i> cultivar AA | | GR | GR | | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> (Teijsm. & Binn.) Ridl. | GR | GR | | | | GR |
| | National Tree | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L. | O | GR | GR | O | | |
| Canada | National Tree | <i>Acer</i> L. | GR | GR | GR | | | GR |
| Chile | National Flower | <i>Lapageria rosea</i> Ruiz & Pav. | GR | | GR | | GR | |
| Colombia | National Tree | <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> (H.Karst.) H.Wendl. | GR | O | O | GR | O | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Cattleya trianae</i> Linden & Rchb.f. | GR | | O | | O | |
| Comoros | National Flower | <i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson | O | | O | | | |
| Costa Rica | National Flower | <i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> (Bateman) Dressler & W.E.Higgins | O | | O | | O | |
| | National Tree | <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb. | O | O | O | | | |
| Croatia | National Flower | <i>Iris croatica</i> Horvat et. Horvat M. | | | | | O | |
| Cuba | National Tree | <i>Roystonea regia</i> (Kunth) O.F.Cook | GR | O | GR | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König | O | GR | O | | | GR |
| Cyprus | National Plant | <i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> Kotschy | GR | | | | GR | GR |
| | National Tree | <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> Poech | GR | | GR | GR | GR | GR |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|---|-------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) | National Flower | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> K.Koch | O | | O | | | |
| Dominica | National Flower | <i>Poitea carinalis</i> (Griseb.) Lavin | GR | | | GR | | GR |
| Dominican Republic | National Tree | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> L. Jacq. | O | | O | O | O | |
| | National Flower | <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> Alain | O | | | | O | |
| Ecuador | National Tree | <i>Cinchona</i> L. | | O | O | | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i> J.F.Gmel. | | O | | | | |
| El Salvador | National Tree | <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms | GR | GR | GR | GR | | |
| | National Tree | <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> (Bertol.) Bertero ex A.DC. | GR | GR | O | | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Yucca filifera</i> Chabaud | GR | GR | GR | | | |
| Fiji | National Flower | <i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> Seem. | O | O | | O | O | O |
| Finland | National Tree | <i>Betula pendula</i> Roth | O | | O | O | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Convallaria majalis</i> L. | O | | O | | | |
| Gabon | National Plant | <i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill. | | GR | GR | | | |
| Gambia, the | Biological Emblem | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | O | O | O | O | | |
| Greece | National Flower | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. | O | O | O | | | |
| | National Tree | <i>Olea</i> L. | | O | O | | | |
| Grenada | National Flower | <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp. | GR | | | | | |
| Guatemala | National Flower | <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> Lindl. | GR | | | | GR | |
| | National Tree | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. | O | O | O | O | | |
| Guyana | National Flower | <i>Victoria amazonica</i> (Poepp.) J.C. Sowerby | GR | | O | GR | | |

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Honduras | National Tree | <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede | | O | O | | GR | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i> (Lindl.) Schltr. | GR | | GR | | GR | |
| Iceland | National Flower | <i>Dryas octopetala</i> L. | O | | O | O | | |
| India | National Tree | <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L. | O | GR | O | GR | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. | O | GR | O | | | |
| | National Fruit | <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. | | GR | GR | | | |
| Indonesia | Enchanting National Flower | <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> (L.) Blume | GR | | GR | GR | O | GR |
| | Rare National Flower | <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> R.Br. | | GR | | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | GR | GR | GR | GR | | |
| Jamaica | National Tree | <i>Talipariti elatum</i> (Sw.) Fryxell | GR | | GR | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> L. | GR | GR | GR | | O | |
| | National Fruit | <i>Blighia sapida</i> K.D.Koenig | | GR | GR | GR | | |
| Jordan | National Flower | <i>Iris nigricans</i> Dinsm. | | | O | | O | |
| Kuwait | National Flower | <i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> Oliv. | O | | | O | O | O |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | National Flower | <i>Plumeria</i> L. | GR | GR | | GR | | GR |
| Latvia | National Tree | <i>Quercus robur</i> L. | O | GR | GR | | | GR |
| | National Tree | <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. | O | GR | GR | | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (Vaill.) Lam. | O | O | O | | | |
| Lebanon | National Tree | <i>Cedrus libani</i> A.Rich. | O | O | | O | O | |
| Madagascar | National Tree | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> Sonn. | O | O | O | | | O |
| | National Crop | <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> Steud. | | O | O | | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|-----------|-----------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Malaysia | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i> L. | O | O | O | O | | |
| Maldives | National Tree | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L. | O | GR | GR | | | GR |
| | National Flower | Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha | GR | | | | | |
| Malta | National Tree | <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> (Vahl) Mast. | GR | | O | | GR | GR |
| | National Plant | <i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> (Bertol.) Susanna | | GR | | | GR | GR |
| Mauritius | National Flower | <i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> Friedmann | GR | | | | GR | GR |
| Mexico | National Tree | <i>Taxodium huegelii</i> C.Lawson | GR | GR | O | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Dahlia</i> Cav. | GR | GR | GR | | | |
| Myanmar | National Tree | <i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f. | O | | O | O | | O |
| | National Flower | <i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> Lindl. | O | | O | | | O |
| | | <i>Pentacme siamensis</i> (Miq.) Kurz. | O | | O | | | O |
| | | <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> Kurz | | O | O | | | |
| Nepal | National Flower | <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm. | O | | O | O | | |
| Nicaragua | National Tree | <i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> (Vahl) DC. | GR | GR | O | | | |
| | National Flower | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> L. | GR | GR | O | | | |
| Nigeria | National Flower | <i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum. | | | | | | GR |
| Norway | National Plant | <i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> L. | GR | | | GR | | GR |
| | National Plant | <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull | GR | GR | O | O | | |

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pakistan | National Flower | Genus <i>Jasminum</i> L. | | O | | | | O |
| | National Tree | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex Lamb.) G.Don | GR | O | O | GR | | |
| Panama | National Flower | <i>Peristeria elata</i> Hook. | GR | | O | | O | |
| | National Tree | <i>Sterculia apetala</i> (Jacq.) H.Karst. | GR | O | GR | GR | | |
| Peru | National Flower | <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> Juss. ex Lam. | O | O | O | | | |
| | National Tree | <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> L. | | O | O | | | |
| Philippines | National Tree | <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Willd. | GR | | GR | | O | |
| | National Flower | <i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait. | GR | GR | O | | | |
| Republic of Korea (South Korea) | National Flower | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L. | O | O | O | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | National Flower | <i>Delonix regia</i> (Hook.) Raf. | GR | GR | O | GR | O | |
| Saint Lucia | National Tree | Possibly <i>Crescentia cujete</i> L. | O | O | O | | | |
| | National Flower | Possibly <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> L. | O | GR | O | | | |
| | National Plant | Tribe: Bambuseae, Subtribe: Bambusinae | | O | | | | |
| | National Flower | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> | | GR | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | National Flower | <i>Spachea elegans</i> (G.Mey.) Adr. Juss. | GR | GR | | GR | GR | GR |
| Samoa | National Flower | <i>Alpinia purpurata</i> (Vieill.) K.Schum. | O | | O | | | O |
| Senegal | Plant Emblem | Possibly <i>Adansonia</i> L. | O | O | O | O | | |
| Seychelles | National Flower | <i>Angraecum eburneum</i> Bory | GR | | | GR | | |
| Singapore | National Flower | <i>Vanda</i> Miss Joaquim | GR | GR | GR | GR | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| South Africa | National Tree | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb. | | O | O | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> (L.) L. | GR | | O | GR | | GR |
| Sri Lanka | National Tree | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> L. | GR | GR | GR | GR | | GR |
| | National Flower | <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f. | O | O | O | | | |
| Suriname | National Flower | Possibly <i>Ixora coccinea</i> L. (Fajalobbie) | O | | O | | | |
| Thailand | National Flower | <i>Cassia fistula</i> L. | GR | GR | GR | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | National Flower | <i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> (Vahl) Klotzsch | GR | GR | | | | GR |
| United States of America | National Tree | <i>Quercus</i> L. | GR | GR | GR | | | GR |
| | National Flower | Possibly <i>Rosa</i> L. | GR | GR | | GR | | GR |
| Vanuatu | National Tree | <i>Cycas rumphii</i> Miq., possibly <i>Cycas seemanii</i> A.Br | O | | O | | O | |
| Venezuela | National Flower | <i>Cattleya mossiae</i> (Orchid, Flor de Mayo) | O | GR | O | | O | O |
| | National Tree | <i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> (Jacq.) S.O.Grose | GR | | | | | GR |
| Yemen | National Tree | <i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf.f. | | O | O | | O | O |
| | National Flower | <i>Aloe irafensis</i> Lavranos, T.A.McCoy & Al-Gifri | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | National Flower | <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. | GR | O | O | GR | | |

APPENDIX 11: RECORDED USES AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR SELECTION OF ANIMAL EMBLEMS

This list includes the recorded uses and possible reasons for selection for 91 animal emblems (AES = Aesthetic, H/C = History/Culture, ECN = Economic, SPL = Superlatives, CSV = Conservation, DTR = Distribution, GR = government resource, O = others).

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Antigua and Barbuda | National Animal | <i>Dama dama</i> (Linnaeus) | | GR | | | O | GR |
| | National Sea Creature | <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | GR | GR | | GR | |
| | National Bird | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> Mathews | GR | | | GR | | |
| Argentina | National Bird | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | National Bird | <i>Phoenicopiterus ruber</i> Linnaeus | O | | | O | GR | GR |
| | National Fish | <i>Makaira nigricans</i> Lacepède | GR | GR | GR | GR | O | |
| Bangladesh | National Bird | Possibly <i>Copsychus saularis</i> (Linnaeus) | O | | O | | | |
| | National Fish | Possibly <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton) | | | O | | | |
| Belize | National Animal | <i>Tapirus bairdii</i> (Gill) | | | | GR | GR | |
| | National Bird | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> Lesson | GR | | | GR | | |
| Bhutan | National Animal | <i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> Hodgson | | GR | | | GR | |
| | National Bird | <i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus | O | GR | | O | | |
| Brazil | National Bird | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot | GR | GR | | | | GR |
| Cambodia | National Bird | <i>Pseudibis gigantea</i> (Oustalet) | GR | GR | | | GR | O |
| | National Fish | <i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> Boulenger | GR | GR | GR | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Mammal | <i>Bos sauveli</i> Urbain | GR | GR | | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Reptile | <i>Batagur baska</i> (Gray) | O | GR | O | O | GR | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|-----------------------|--|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Canada | Symbol of the Sovereignty National Horse | <i>Castor canadensis</i> Kuhl <i>Equus caballus</i> Linnaeus | O | GR | GR | O | | |
| Chile | National Animal National Animal | <i>Hippocamelus</i> <i>bisulcus</i> (Molina) <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | | O | | O | O | O |
| Colombia | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | GR | O | | GR | O | |
| Comoros | National Fish | <i>Latimeria</i> <i>chalumnae</i> Smith | O | | | O | O | |
| Costa Rica | National Symbol | <i>Odocoileus</i> <i>virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | GR | | O | | GR | |
| Costa Rica | National Bird | <i>Turdus grayi</i> Bonaparte | | | | | | |
| Cuba | National Bird | <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> (Temminck) | GR | | | | GR | GR |
| Dominican Republic | National Bird | <i>Dulus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus) | | | | | O | |
| Ecuador | National Bird | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> Linnaeus | | O | | O | O | |
| El Salvador | National Bird | <i>Eumomota</i> <i>superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | GR | | | GR | GR | GR |
| Fiji | National Bird | <i>Prosopeia</i> <i>tabuensis</i> (Gmelin) | O | | | | O | O |
| Finland | National Animal National Bird National Insect National Fish | <i>Ursus arctos</i> Linnaeus <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (Linnaeus) <i>Coccinella</i> <i>septempunctata</i> Linnaeus <i>Perca flavescens</i> (Mitchill) | | | O | O | | |
| Greece | National Animal | <i>Coryphaena</i> <i>hippurus</i> Linnaeus | O | | O | | | |
| Grenada | National Bird | <i>Leptotila wellsi</i> (Lawrence) | GR | | | | GR | GR |
| Guatemala | National Bird | <i>Pharomachrus</i> <i>mocinno</i> De la Llave | GR | GR | | GR | O | |
| Guyana | National Bird National Animal | <i>Opisthocomus</i> <i>hoazin</i> (Statius Muller) <i>Panthera onca</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | | | GR |
| | | | O | | | O | O | |

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Honduras | National Bird | <i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | O | | GR |
| | National Fauna | <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> (Zimmermann) | GR | O | O | GR | GR | |
| India | National Bird | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> Linnaeus | GR | O | O | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Animal | <i>Panthera tigris</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | O | | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Aquatic Animal | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> (Roxburgh) | O | GR | | | GR | GR |
| Indonesia | National Animal | <i>Varanus komodoensis</i> Ouwens | GR | | O | GR | GR | GR |
| | Fascinating National Animal | <i>Sclerophages formosus</i> (Müller & Schlegel) | GR | | | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Bird | <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> Stresemann | GR | GR | | | GR | GR |
| Jamaica | National Bird | <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> Linnaeus | GR | GR | | GR | | GR |
| Jordan | National Bird | <i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> (Temminck) | O | | O | | | |
| Kiribati | National Bird | Possibly <i>Fregata</i> Lacepede | O | | | | | |
| Latvia | National Insect | <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | GR | GR | GR | | |
| | National Bird | <i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus | GR | GR | | GR | | |
| Madagascar | National Animal | <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | | O | O | | | |
| Malta | National Bird | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | GR | | GR |
| Myanmar | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | | O | O | O | O | O |
| | National Bird | <i>Pavo muticus</i> Linnaeus | O | O | | | | O |
| Nepal | National Bird | <i>Lophophorus</i> Temminck | O | | | | O | |
| | National Animal | <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus | | O | O | | | |
| Nicaragua | National Bird | <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> (Sandbach) | GR | | | | | GR |
| Norway | National Bird | <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | GR | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pakistan | National Aquatic Marine Mammal | <i>Platanista minor</i> Owen | | | | | O | O |
| | National Animal | <i>Uncia uncia</i> (Schreber) | O | | | GR | GR | O |
| | National Reptile | <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> Lesson | O | | | | O | GR |
| | National Animal | <i>Capra falconeri</i> (Wagner) | O | O | O | | GR | GR |
| | National Amphibian | <i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> (Lütken) | | | | | | GR |
| | National Bird | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall | GR | | | GR | | |
| | National Fish | Genus <i>Tor</i> Gray; Genus <i>Neolissochilus</i> Rainboth; Genus <i>Naziritor</i> Mirza and Javed | | | GR | | | |
| | National Bird | <i>Alectoris chukar</i> (J. E. Gray) | GR | | | | | |
| Panama | National Bird | <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | GR | | GR | GR | |
| Paraguay | National Bird | <i>Procnias nudicollis</i> (Vieillot) | O | | | O | O | |
| Peru | National Animal | Possibly <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> (Molina) | O | O | O | | O | O |
| | National Bird | Possibly <i>Rupicola</i> Brisson | O | | | | | |
| Philippines | National Bird | <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> Ogilvie-Grant | O | | | GR | GR | GR |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | National Bird | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> Linnaeus | GR | | | O | | |
| Saint Lucia | National Bird | <i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Statius Müller) | GR | GR | | GR | GR | GR |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | National Bird | <i>Amazona guildingii</i> (Vigors) | GR | | O | | O | |
| Senegal | Animal Emblem | Possibly <i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus) | | O | O | | O | O |
| Seychelles | National Bird | <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> Newton | | | | GR | GR | GR |

| Country | Designation | Scientific Name | AES | H/C | ECN | SPL | CSV | DTR |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| South Africa | National Bird | <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> (A. A. H. Lichtenstein) | GR | | | | O | GR |
| | National Animal | <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann) | O | | | O | | GR |
| | National Fish | <i>Dichistius capensis</i> (Cuvier) | GR | | GR | | | GR |
| Sri Lanka | National Bird | Possibly <i>Gallus lafayetii</i> Lesson | GR | | | GR | | GR |
| Thailand | National Animal | <i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus | | GR | GR | GR | GR | GR |
| Trinidad and Tobago | National Bird | <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> (Linnaeus) | | GR | GR | GR | GR | GR |
| | National Bird | <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> Jardine | GR | GR | | | GR | GR |
| United Republic of Tanzania | National Animal | <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> (Linnaeus) | O | O | O | O | | |
| United States | National Bird | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | GR | GR | GR |
| Venezuela | National Bird | <i>Icterus icterus</i> (Linnaeus) | GR | | | GR | | O |
| Yemen | National Bird | <i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> P. L. Sclater & Hartlaub | O | | | | | O |
| | National Animal | <i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> (Hemprich and Ehrenberg) | O | | | O | O | |

**APPENDIX 12. COUNTRIES BY CONTINENT ACCORDING TO THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)**

Africa

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 18. Eritrea | 38. Nigeria |
| 2. Angola | 19. Ethiopia | 39. Rwanda |
| 3. Benin | 20. Gabon | 40. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 4. Botswana | 21. Gambia, The | 41. Senegal |
| 5. Burkina Faso | 22. Ghana | 42. Seychelles |
| 6. Burundi | 23. Guinea | 43. Sierra Leone |
| 7. Cameroon | 24. Guinea-Bissau | 44. Somalia |
| 8. Cape Verde | 25. Kenya | 45. South Africa |
| 9. Central African Republic | 26. Lesotho | 46. South Sudan |
| 10. Chad | 27. Liberia | 47. Sudan |
| 11. Comoros | 28. Libya | 48. Swaziland |
| 12. Congo (Republic of the) | 29. Madagascar | 49. Togo |
| 13. Cote d'Ivoire | 30. Malawi | 50. Tunisia |
| 14. Democratic Republic of the Congo | 31. Mali | 51. Uganda |
| 15. Djibouti | 32. Mauritania | 52. United Republic of Tanzania |
| 16. Egypt, Arab Rep. | 33. Mauritius | 53. Zambia |
| 17. Equatorial Guinea | 34. Morocco | 54. Zimbabwe |
| | 35. Mozambique | |
| | 36. Namibia | |
| | 37. Niger | |

Asia

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1. Afghanistan | 17. Iraq | 35. Republic of Korea (South Korea) |
| 2. Armenia | 18. Israel | 36. Republic of Moldova |
| 3. Azerbaijan | 19. Japan | 37. Russian Federation |
| 4. Bahrain | 20. Jordan | 38. Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Bangladesh | 21. Kazakhstan | 39. Singapore |
| 6. Belarus | 22. Kuwait | 40. Sri Lanka |
| 7. Bhutan | 23. Kyrgyz Republic | 41. Syrian Arab Republic |
| 8. Brunei Darussalam | 24. Lao PDR | 42. Tajikistan |
| 9. Cambodia | 25. Lebanon | 43. Thailand |
| 10. China | 26. Malaysia | 44. Timor-Leste |
| 11. Cyprus | 27. Maldives | 45. Turkey |
| 12. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) | 28. Mongolia | 46. Turkmenistan |
| 13. Georgia | 29. Myanmar | 47. Ukraine |
| 14. India | 30. Nepal | 48. United Arab Emirates |
| 15. Indonesia | 31. Oman | 49. Uzbekistan |
| 16. Iran, Islamic Rep. | 32. Pakistan | 50. Vietnam |
| | 33. Philippines | 51. Yemen, Rep. |
| | 34. Qatar | |

Europe

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. Albania | 14. Greece | 28. Poland |
| 2. Andorra | 15. Hungary | 29. Portugal |
| 3. Austria | 16. Iceland | 30. Romania |
| 4. Belgium | 17. Ireland | 31. San Marino |
| 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 18. Italy | 32. Serbia |
| 6. Bulgaria | 19. Latvia | 33. Slovak Republic |
| 7. Croatia | 20. Liechtenstein | 34. Slovenia |
| 8. Czech Republic | 21. Lithuania | 35. Spain |
| 9. Denmark | 22. Luxembourg | 36. Sweden |
| 10. Estonia | 23. Malta | 37. Switzerland |
| 11. Finland | 24. Monaco | 38. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 12. France | 25. Montenegro | 39. United Kingdom |
| 13. Germany | 26. Netherlands | |
| | 27. Norway | |

North and Central America

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Antigua and Barbuda | 9. Dominican Republic | 17. Nicaragua |
| 2. Bahamas, The | 10. El Salvador | 18. Panama |
| 3. Barbados | 11. Grenada | 19. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 4. Belize | 12. Guatemala | 20. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 5. Canada | 13. Haiti | 21. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 6. Costa Rica | 14. Honduras | 22. United States |
| 7. Cuba | 15. Jamaica | |
| 8. Dominica | 16. Mexico | |

Oceania

1. Australia
2. Fiji
3. Kiribati
4. Marshall Islands
5. Micronesia, Fed. Sts.
6. Nauru
7. New Zealand
8. Palau
9. Papua New Guinea
10. Samoa
11. Solomon Islands
12. Tonga
13. Tuvalu
14. Vanuatu

South America

1. Argentina
2. Bolivia
3. Brazil
4. Chile
5. Colombia
6. Ecuador
7. Guyana
8. Paraguay
9. Peru
10. Suriname
11. Uruguay
12. Venezuela, RB

APPENDIX 13. NATIONAL ANIMALS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

This is the list of the 52 national animals of Papua New Guinea, where they are protected but not emblematic except possibly the Raggiana bird of paradise which is depicted on the national flag and coat-of-arms.

From Rannells (1995: 109) on national animals:

“National animals are endangered animals that are protected by special laws in PNG. The government has made them its property because it is worried that they will all be killed or taken from PNG by collectors. With certain exceptions, it is illegal to take, kill, disturb, possess, buy, sell or export a national animal. Automatic citizens may still kill these animals for traditional purposes, but only by traditional hunting methods. The government may approve the taking, possession, or export of national animals for zoos or scientific purposes. Permission must be granted before the animals are taken.”

And Rannells (1995: 6) on birds of paradise:

“Birds of paradise are world famous for the male’s colourful feathers and unusual courtship displays. PNG has 33 of the 42 known kinds of birds of paradise. Twelve live only in PNG. The government has made all 33 protected national animals. This means they may only be hunted with traditional weapons, and they may not be sold to foreigners. These rules were made to stop hunters from killing all of these special birds.”

Reference: Rannells, J., 1995. *PNG : A Fact Book on Modern Papua New Guinea*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne. 211 pp.

The 52 national animals are:

1. All 33 of Papua New Guinea’s birds of paradise (No. 1 to 33)
2. All seven birdwing butterflies (No. 34 to 40)
3. Three pigeons (masked goura, great goura, and Victoria goura) (No. 41 to 43)
4. Three herons (large egret, snowy egret, and plumed egret) (No. 44 to 46)
5. Two birds of prey (New Guinean eagle and osprey) (No. 47 and 48)
6. One duck (Salvadori’s teal) (No. 49)
7. Long-beaked echidna (No. 50)
8. Dugong (No. 51)
9. Boelen’s python (No. 52)

| S/No. | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------|--|--|
| 1. | Blue bird of paradise* | <i>Paradisaea rudolphi</i> (Finsch) |
| 2. | Crested bird of paradise* | <i>Cnemophilus macgregorii</i> De Vis |
| 3. | Curl-crested manucode* | <i>Manucodia comrii</i> Sclater |
| 4. | Emperor bird of paradise (Emperor of Germany)* | <i>Paradisaea guilielmi</i> Cabanis |
| 5. | Goldie’s bird of paradise* | <i>Paradisaea decora</i> Salvin & Godman |
| 6. | Helen’s parotia* | <i>Parotia helenae</i> De Vis |
| 7. | Huon astrapia (Rothschild’s)* | <i>Astrapia rothschildi</i> Foerster |
| 8. | Lawes’ 6-wired parotia* | <i>Parotia lawesii</i> Ramsay |
| 9. | Raggiana (Count Raggi’s) bird of paradise* | <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i> Sclater |
| 10. | Ribbon-tailed astrapia* | <i>Astrapia mayeri</i> Stonor |
| 11. | Stephanie’s astrapia (Princess Stephanie)* | <i>Astrapia stephaniae</i> (Finsch) |

| S/No. | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-------|--|--|
| 12. | Wahnes' parotia (Huon parotia)* | <i>Parotia wahnesi</i> Rothschild |
| 13. | Black sicklebill | <i>Epimachus fastuosus</i> (Hermann) |
| 14. | Brown sicklebill | <i>Epimachus meyeri</i> Finsch |
| 15. | Buff-tailed sicklebill (black-billed) | <i>Epimachus albertisi</i> (Sclater) |
| 16. | Carola's parotia (Queen Carola's 6-wired bird of paradise) | <i>Parotia carolae</i> Meyer |
| 17. | Crinkle-collared manucode (green-breasted) | <i>Manucodia chalybata</i> (Pennant) |
| 18. | Glossy-mantled manucode | <i>Manucodia atra</i> (Lesson) |
| 19. | Greater bird of paradise | <i>Paradisaea apoda</i> Linnaeus |
| 20. | Jobi manucode | <i>Manucodia jobiensis</i> Salvadori |
| 21. | King bird of paradise | <i>Cicinnurus regius</i> (Linnaeus) |
| 22. | King of Saxony (Kissaba) | <i>Pteridophora alberti</i> Meyer |
| 23. | Lesser bird of paradise | <i>Paradisaea minor</i> Shaw |
| 24. | Loria's bird of paradise | <i>Cnemophilus loriae</i> (Salvadori) |
| 25. | MacGregor's bird of paradise | <i>Macgregoria pulchra</i> De Vis |
| 26. | Magnificent bird of paradise | <i>Cicinnurus magnificus</i> (Pennant) |
| 27. | Magnificent riflebird | <i>Ptiloris magnificus</i> (Vieillot) |
| 28. | Short-tailed paradigalla | <i>Paradigalla brevicauda</i> Rothschild & Hartert |
| 29. | Splendid astrapia | <i>Astrapia splendidissima</i> Rothschild |
| 30. | Superb bird of paradise | <i>Lophorina superba</i> (Pennant) |
| 31. | Trumpet manucode (Trumpet bird) | <i>Manucodia keraudrenii</i> (Lesson & Garnot) |
| 32. | Twelve-wired bird of paradise | <i>Seleucidis melanoleuca</i> (Daudin) |
| 33. | Yellow-breasted (Wattle-billed) bird of paradise | <i>Loboparadisea sericea</i> Rothschild |
| 34. | Queen Alexandra's birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i> (Rothschild) |
| 35. | Chimaera birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera chimaera</i> (Rothschild) |
| 36. | Ornithoptère Méridional | <i>Ornithoptera meridionalis</i> (Rothschild) |
| 37. | Butterfly of paradise, paradise birdwing, tailed birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera paradisea</i> Staudinger |
| 38. | Priam's birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera priamus</i> (Linnaeus) |
| 39. | Goliath birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera goliath</i> Oberthur |
| 40. | Queen Victoria's birdwing | <i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i> (Gray) |
| 41. | Masked goura | <i>Goura scheepmakeri</i> Finsch |
| 42. | Great goura | <i>Goura cristata</i> (Pallas) |
| 43. | Victoria goura | <i>Goura victoria</i> (Fraser) |
| 44. | Great egret | <i>Casmerodius albus</i> (Sibley and Monroe) |
| 45. | Snowy egret | <i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina) |
| 46. | Plumed egret | <i>Egretta intermedia</i> (Wagler) |
| 47. | New Guinea eagle | <i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i> Salvadori |
| 48. | Osprey | <i>Pandion cristatus</i> (Vieillot) |
| 49. | Salvadori's teal | <i>Salvadorina waigiuiensis</i> Rothschild & Hartert |
| 50. | Long-beaked echidna | <i>Zaglossus bartoni</i> (Thomas) |
| 51. | Dugong | <i>Dugong dugon</i> (Müller) |
| 52. | Boelen's python | <i>Morelia boeleni</i> (Brongersma) |

* Indicates endemic bird of paradise species.

APPENDIX 14. PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL EMBLEMS FOR MOLDOVA AND VIETNAM**Republic of Moldova**

List of the nine biological emblem candidates for the Republic of Moldova, where “preliminary proposals of National Committee for Heraldry were adopted for public discussions on 4 Aug.2010 and published in the encyclopedia “National Symbols of Republic of Moldova”, redacted and supervised by myself, in the chapter IV “Derivate and complementary national symbols”, part 2 “Complementary national emblems. Proposals of National Committee for Heraldry”, written by Silviu Andrieş-Tabac and Varvara Buzilă” (S. Andrieş-Tabac, in litt.).

Reference: Andrieş-Tabac, S., 2010 *Simbolurile Naționale ale Republicii Moldova* /Academia de Științe a Republicii Moldova, Instituția publică “Enciclopedia Moldovei”, Chișinău. Pp. 327–361.

Table. National biological emblems of Moldova. For the common names, the common name in English is followed by that in Romanian in parenthesis.

| Proposed Designation | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| National Flower | Basil (<i>Busuiocul</i>) | <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. |
| National Flower | Rose (wild rose flower) [<i>Roza (floarea de măceș)</i>] | <i>Rosa canina</i> L. |
| National Tree | Oak [<i>Stejarul (stejarul-comun/gorunul)</i>] | <i>Quercus robur</i> L., <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. |
| National Tree | Bitter cherry tree, cherry tree [<i>Cireșul (cireșul sălbatic, cireșul de pădure/ cireșul comestibil)</i>] | <i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L., <i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench |
| National Tree | Walnut (<i>Nucul</i>) | <i>Juglans regia</i> L. |
| National Plant | Grape-vine (<i>Vița-de-vie</i>) | <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. |
| National Animal | Auroch (<i>Bourul</i>) | <i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus |
| National Animal | Sheep (<i>Oaia</i>) | <i>Ovis aries</i> Linnaeus |
| National Bird | Hobbledehoy (<i>Cocostârcul</i>) | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (Linnaeus) |

Republic of Vietnam

Vietnam’s Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism organised an online national flower poll for public consultation since 2010. Results of the opinion poll were released on 29 Jan.2011, with 62.2% of voters selecting the pink lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.). More information can be obtained from this Communist Party of Vietnam web page (http://www.cpv.org.vn/cpv/modules/news/newsdetail.aspx?cn_id=445064&co_id=30071).

However, the national flower has not been officially announced (Vietnam Tourism Support, in litt.).

INDICES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Scientific Name Index | 218 |
| 2. Family Index | 220 |
| 3. Common Name Index | 221 |
| 4. Emblem Type Index | 224 |

SCIENTIFIC NAME INDEX

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> .. | 35, 36 , 184, 186, 204 |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | 31 , 185, 201 |
| <i>Acer</i> | 51, 52 , 53 , 187, 202 |
| <i>Adalia bipunctata</i> | 107 , 193, 210 |
| <i>Adansonia</i> | 153 , 154 , 184, 198, 206 |
| <i>Agave karatto</i> | 26, 27 , 28 , 185, 201 |
| <i>Alectoris chukar</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Aloe irafensis</i> | 173, 174 , 200, 207 |
| <i>Alpinia purpurata</i> | 152 , 198, 206 |
| <i>Amazona guildingii</i> | 151 , 198, 211 |
| <i>Amazona versicolor</i> | 149 , 197, 211 |
| <i>Ananas comosus</i> | 26, 28 , 185, 201 |
| <i>Angraecum eburneum</i> | 155 , 198, 206 |
| <i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i> | 157 , 198, 212 |
| <i>Anthropoides paradisica</i> | 157 |
| <i>Antilocapra americana</i> | 157 , 198, 212 |
| <i>Ara macao</i> | 90 , 191, 210 |
| Bambuseae: Bambusinae | 149 , 184, 197, 206 |
| <i>Batagur baska</i> | 47, 48 , 187, 208 |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | 75, 76 , 77, 190, 203 |
| <i>Blighia sapida</i> | 100, 102 , 192, 204 |
| <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> | 47, 49 , 50 , 187, 202 |
| <i>Bos primigenius</i> | 112 |
| <i>Bos sauveli</i> | 47, 48 , 187, 209 |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> | 112 , 126 , 184, 193, 194, 210, 218 |
| <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> | 83, 84 , 190, 203 |
| <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | 83 |
| <i>Brassavola digbiana</i> | 90, 91 |
| <i>Bucida buceras</i> | 26, 29 , 185, 201 |
| <i>Budorcas taxicolor</i> | 40 , 186, 208 |
| <i>Budorcas taxicolor whitei</i> | 40 |
| <i>Bufo stomaticus</i> | 134 |
| <i>Bulbophyllum auricomum</i> | 122, 124 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> | 44 , 45 , 187, 201 |
| <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> | 37 , 186, 201 |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | 132, 133 , 195, 205 |
| <i>Calycophyllum candidissimum</i> | 128, 129 , 195, 205 |
| <i>Cananga odorata</i> | 58 , 188, 202 |
| <i>Cantua buxifolia</i> | 43 , 144, 145 , 186, 206 |
| <i>Capra falconeri</i> | 134, 135 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Carpodacus synoicus</i> | 103 , 193, 210 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | 165 , 199, 207 |
| <i>Castor canadensis</i> | 51 , 187, 209 |
| <i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i> | 47, 48 , 187, 208 |
| <i>Cattleya mossiae</i> | 171 |
| <i>Cattleya trianae</i> | 13, 56, 57 , 188, 202 |
| <i>Cedrus deodara</i> | 134, 137 , 138 , 196, 206 |
| <i>Cedrus libani</i> | 111 , 193, 204 |
| <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> | 79 , 85, 86 , 87 |
| <i>Ceroxylon quindiuense</i> | 13, 56, 57 , 188, 202 |
| <i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i> | 117 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Chuquiraga jussieu</i> | 68, 69 , 189, 203 |
| <i>Cinchona</i> | 68, 69 , 189, 203 |
| <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> | 18, 144, 145 , 197, 206 |
| <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> | 132 , 195, 210 |
| <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> | 75, 76 , 190, 209 |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> | 19, 115 , 116 , 193, 205 |
| <i>Convallaria majalis</i> | 75, 76 , 190, 203 |
| <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | 35 , 184, 186, 208 |
| <i>Coracinus capensis</i> | 157, 158 |
| <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> | 155 , 198, 211 |
| <i>Corvus corax</i> | 40, 41 |
| <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> | 80 , 190, 209 |
| <i>Costus spectabilis</i> | 130 , 195, 205 |
| <i>Crescentia cujete</i> | 149, 150 , 184, 197, 206 |
| <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> | 40, 41 , 42 , 186, 201 |
| <i>Cycas rumphii</i> | 170 , 199, 207 |
| <i>Cycas seemanii</i> | 170 , 199, 207 |
| <i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> | 64 |
| <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | 75 , 190, 209 |
| <i>Cyprus cyclamen</i> | 64 |
| <i>Dahlia</i> | 120 , 121 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Dama dama</i> | 26 , 185, 208 |
| <i>Dama dama dama</i> | 26 |
| <i>Delonix regia</i> | 148 , 197, 206 |
| <i>Dichistius capensis</i> | 157, 158 , 198, 212 |
| <i>Didunculus strigirostris</i> | 152 , 198, 212 |
| <i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> | 173, 174 , 200, 207 |
| <i>Dryas octopetala</i> | 92 , 191, 204 |
| <i>Dulus dominicus</i> | 66 , 189, 209 |
| <i>Duttaphrynus stomaticus</i> | 134 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Elephas maximus</i> .. | 122 , 165 , 194, 199, 210, 212 |
| <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> | 59, 60 , 188, 202 |
| <i>Equus caballus</i> | 51, 52 , 187, 209 |
| <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | 26, 27 , 185, 208 |
| <i>Erythrura cristata</i> | 30 , 185, 202 |
| <i>Eudocimus ruber</i> | 166 , 199, 212 |
| <i>Eumomota superciliosa</i> | 19, 70, 128, 189, 195, 209, 210 |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | 19, 94, 97 , 192, 204 | <i>Panthera pardus nimr</i> | 173 , 200, 212 |
| <i>Fregata</i> | 104 , 186, 193, 210 | <i>Panthera tigris</i> | 21, 94 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Fregata magnificens</i> | 26, 27 , 185, 205 | <i>Panthera uncia</i> | 134, 135 |
| <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> | 30 , 185, 205 | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | 94, 95 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> | 164 , 184, 199, 212 | <i>Pavo muticus</i> | 122, 123 , 194, 210 |
| <i>Gloriosa superba</i> | 175 , 200, 207 | <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> | 148 , 197, 211 |
| <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> | 149, 150 , 184, 197 | <i>Pentacme siamensis</i> | 122, 124 , 125 |
| <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> | 19, 101, 102 , 192, 204 | <i>Perca flavescens</i> | 13, 75 , 190, 209 |
| <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> | 32, 33 , 34 , 185, 201 | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | 75 |
| <i>Guarianthe skinneri</i> | 59, 60 , 188, 202 | <i>Pereskia quisqueyana</i> | 66, 67 , 189, 203 |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | 168 , 199, 212 | <i>Peristeria elata</i> | 139, 140 , 196, 206 |
| <i>Handroanthus chrysanthus</i> | 171, 172 , 200, 207 | <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> | 98, 100 , 192, 204 |
| <i>Harpia harpyja</i> | 139 , 196, 211 | <i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> | 85 , 191, 209 |
| <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> | 62, 63 , 188, 202 | <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> | 32 , 185, 208 |
| <i>Heliconia rostrata</i> | 43 , 186, 201 | <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> | 90, 91 , 92 , 191, 204 |
| <i>Hibiscus elatus</i> | 101, 102 | <i>Pithecopha jefferyi</i> | 146 , 197, 211 |
| <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> | 114 , 193, 205 | <i>Platanista gangetica</i> | 94, 95 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | 7 , 159 , 197, 206 | <i>Platanista minor</i> | 134 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> | 54 , 55 , 187, 209 | <i>Plumeria</i> | 106 , 193, 204 |
| <i>Icterus icterus</i> | 171 , 200, 212 | <i>Plumeria rubra</i> | 128 , 195, 205 |
| <i>Iris croatica</i> | 13, 61 , 188, 202 | <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i> | 157, 158 , 198, 207 |
| <i>Iris nigricans</i> | 103 , 193, 204 | <i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i> | 37 |
| <i>Ixora coccinea</i> | 163 , 199, 207 | <i>Poitea carinalis</i> | 65 , 189, 203 |
| <i>Jasminum</i> | 134, 137 , 196, 206 | <i>Priotelus temnurus</i> | 62 , 188, 209 |
| <i>Jasminum sambac</i> | | <i>Procnias nudicollis</i> | 143 , 197, 211 |
| ..... | 19, 98, 100 , 146 , 192, 197, 204, 206 | <i>Prosopis tabuensis</i> | 73 , 189, 209 |
| <i>Lapageria rosea</i> | 54, 55 , 187, 202 | <i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> | 38 , 186, 201 |
| <i>Latimeria chalumnae</i> | 58 , 188, 209 | <i>Protea cynaroides</i> | 13, 157, 158 , 198, 207 |
| <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | 80, 81 , 190, 203 | <i>Pseudobis gigantea</i> | 47 , 187, 208 |
| <i>Leptotila wellsi</i> | 83, 84 , 190, 209 | <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> | 146, 147 , 197, 206 |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | 107, 108 , 193, 204 | <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> | 122, 123 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Lophophorus</i> | 194, 209 | <i>Quercus alnifolia</i> | 64 , 189, 202 |
| <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> | 85, 86 , 191, 203 | <i>Quercus</i> | 2, 168, 169 , 199, 207 |
| <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> | 131 , 189, 203 | <i>Quercus robur</i> | 107, 108 , 109 , 193, 204, 218 |
| <i>Makaira nigricans</i> | 32 , 185, 205 | <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i> | 98, 100 , 192, 204 |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | 94, 96 , 192, 204 | <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i> | 38 , 186, 208 |
| <i>Meconopsis grandis</i> | 40, 41 , 186, 201 | <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> .. | 112, 113 , 193, 204 |
| <i>Medinilla waterhousei</i> | 73, 74 , 189, 203 | <i>Rhanterium epapposum</i> | 105 , 193, 204 |
| <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | 160, 161 , 162 , 199, 207 | <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> | 126, 127 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Mitrella mesnyi</i> | 47, 49 | <i>Rhynchoaelia digbyana</i> | 90, 91 , 191, 204 |
| <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | 117 , 194, 210 | <i>Rhynchostruthus socotranus</i> | 173 , 200, 212 |
| <i>Motacilla alba</i> | 107 , 193, 210 | <i>Rosa × damascena</i> | 46 , 187, 202 |
| <i>Musa acuminata</i> | 47, 49 | <i>Rosa damascena</i> | 46 |
| <i>Musa aromatica</i> | 47, 49 | <i>Rosa polyantha</i> | 115 |
| <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> | 70, 72 , 189, 203 | <i>Roystonea regia</i> | 62 , 63 , 188, 202 |
| <i>Naziritor</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 | <i>Rupicola</i> | 144 , 184, 197, 211 |
| <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> | 94, 95 , 192, 204, 218 | <i>Sabinea carinalis</i> | 65 |
| <i>Neolissochilus</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 | <i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i> | 132, 133 , 195, 205 |
| <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> | 35, 36 , 186, 201 | <i>Scleropages formosus</i> | 98 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> | | <i>Shorea siamensis</i> | 122, 124 |
| ..... | 59 , 90 , 188, 191, 209, 210 | <i>Spachea elegans</i> | 151 , 198, 206 |
| <i>Olea</i> | 80, 81 , 82 , 190, 203 | <i>Spachea perforata</i> | 151 |
| <i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> | 88, 89 , 191, 209 | <i>Sphaerocoryne affinis</i> | 47, 49 , 187, 202 |
| <i>Ortalis ruficauda</i> | 166 , 199, 212 | <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i> | 2, 98, 99 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Oryza glaberrima</i> | 112 , 193, 204 | <i>Sterculia apetala</i> | 139, 140 , 141 , 196, 206 |
| <i>Panthera leo</i> | 153 , 184, 198, 211 | <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> | 38 , 39 , 186, 201 |
| <i>Panthera onca</i> | 88 , 191, 201 | <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> | 66, 67 , 189, 203 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> | 171 |
| <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> | 70, 71 , 189, 203 |
| <i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> | 78 , 190, 203 |
| <i>Talipariti elatum</i> | 101, 102 , 192, 204 |
| <i>Tapirus bairdii</i> | 38 , 186, 208 |
| <i>Taxodium huegelii</i> | 120 , 121 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> | 120 , 121 |
| <i>Tecoma stans</i> | 32, 33 , 185, 205 |
| <i>Tectona grandis</i> | 122, 124 , 125 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Tenuulosa ilisha</i> | 35, 36 , 184, 186, 208 |
| <i>Tetraclinis articulata</i> | 117, 118 , 194, 205 |
| <i>Tilia cordata</i> | 107, 110 , 193, 204 |
| <i>Tor</i> | 134, 136 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Trochetia boutoniana</i> | 119 , 194, 205 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> | 101 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Turdus grayi</i> | 59 , 188, 210 |
| <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> | 44 , 187, 208 |
| <i>Uncia uncia</i> | 134, 135 , 196, 211 |
| <i>Ursus arctos</i> | 75 , 190, 209 |
| <i>Vanda Miss Joaquim</i> | 156 , 198, 206 |
| <i>Varanus komodoensis</i> | 99 , 192, 210 |
| <i>Victoria amazonica</i> | 88, 89 , 191, 203 |
| <i>Victoria regia</i> | 88, 89 |
| <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> | 144 , 184, 197, 211 |
| <i>Vultur gryphus</i> ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 13, 18, 54 , 55 , 56 , 66 , 188, 189, 209 |
| <i>Warszewiczia coccinea</i> | 66, 167 , 199, 207 |
| <i>Yucca filifera</i> | 70, 71 , 189, 203 |

FAMILY INDEX

| | |
|--|--|
| Accipitridae ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 11, 12, 19, 98, 143, 146, 168, 181, 183 |
| Amaranthaceae | 149, 179, 182, 184 |
| Anacardiaceae..... | 94, 182 |
| Anatidae..... | 75, 181, 183 |
| Annonaceae | 47, 58, 179, 182 |
| Apocynaceae..... | 78, 106, 128, 179, 182 |
| Arecaceae | 11, 12, 47, 56, 62, 115, 180, 182 |
| Asparagaceae. 12, 26, 70, 75, 173, 179, 180, 182 | |
| Asteraceae.... 11, 12, 68, 105, 107, 117, 120, 182 | |
| Betulaceae..... | 75, 180, 182 |
| Bignoniaceae 12, 35, 70, 171, 179, 180, 182, 184 | |
| Bombacaceae..... | 153, 182, 184 |
| Bovidae..... | ..... |
| ..... | 12, 19, 40, 47, 112, 126, 134, 157, 183, 184 |
| Bromeliaceae | 26, 182 |
| Bufonidae | 134, 183 |
| Cactaceae | 66, 179, 182 |
| Calophyllaceae | 160, 180, 182 |
| Camelidae | 144, 183, 184 |
| Castoridae | 51, 183 |
| Cathartidae..... | 54, 56, 66, 181, 183 |
| Cervidae..... | 12, 19, 26, 54, 59, 90, 183 |
| Cheloniidae..... | 26, 183 |
| Cinclidae..... | 132, 181, 183 |
| Clupeidae..... | 35, 183, 184 |
| Coccinellidae | 75, 107, 183 |
| Colchicaceae..... | 175, 179, 182 |
| Columbidae..... | 83, 152, 181, 183 |
| Combretaceae | 26, 180, 182 |
| Corvidae | 40, 181, 183 |
| Coryphaenidae | 80, 183 |
| Costaceae..... | 130, 179, 182 |
| Cotingidae..... | 143, 144, 181, 183, 184 |
| Cracidae..... | 166, 181, 183 |
| Crocodylidae..... | 134, 183 |
| Cupressaceae | 40, 117, 180, 182 |
| Cycadaceae..... | 170, 180, 182 |
| Cyprinidae | 47, 134, 183 |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Dichistiidae | 157, 183 |
| Dipterocarpaceae | 122, 179, 182 |
| Dulidae..... | 66, 181, 183 |
| Elephantidae | 122, 165, 183 |
| Equidae | 51, 183 |
| Ericaceae..... | 126, 132, 179, 182 |
| Fabaceae | 11, 12, 19, 30, 31, 37, 44 |
| ..... | 59, 65, 70, 122, 146, 148, 165, 179, 180, 182 |
| Fagaceae | 12, 64, 107, 168, 180, 182 |
| Falconidae..... | 134, 181, 183 |
| Felidae | 88, 94, 134, 153, 173, 183, 184 |
| Fregatidae | 26, 104, 181, 183, 184 |
| Fringillidae | 173, 181, 183 |
| Furnariidae | 30, 181, 183 |
| Geoemydidae | 47, 183 |
| Giraffidae..... | 164, 183, 184 |
| Gruidae | 157, 181, 183 |
| Heliconiaceae..... | 43, 179, 182 |
| Icteridae | 171, 181, 183 |
| Iridaceae..... | 61, 103, 179, 182 |
| Istiophoridae | 32, 183 |
| Lamiaceae | 122, 180, 182 |
| Latimeriidae..... | 58, 183 |
| Lauraceae..... | 81, 179, 182 |
| Magnoliaceae..... | 131, 179, 182 |
| Malpighiaceae..... | 151, 179, 182 |
| Malvaceae | 11, 12, 79 |
| ..... | 85, 101, 107, 114, 119, 139, 159, 179, 180, 182 |
| Melastomataceae..... | 73, 179, 182 |
| Meliaceae..... | 38, 66, 180, 182 |
| Momotidae..... | 70, 128, 181, 183 |
| Moraceae | 35, 94, 180, 182, 184 |
| Motacillidae | 197, 181, 183 |
| Musaceae | 47, 182 |
| Muscicapidae | 35, 181, 183, 184 |
| Nelumbonaceae..... | 94, 179, 182 |
| Nyctaginaceae..... | 83, 179, 182 |
| Nymphaeaceae..... | 11, 35, 88, 179, 182 |
| Oleaceae..... | 12, 80, 98, 134, 147, 179, 180, 182 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| Opisthocomidae..... | 88, 181, 183 | Rafflesiaceae..... | 98, 179, 182 |
| Orchidaceae..... | 11, 12, 19, 38, 56 | Ramphastidae..... | 38, 181, 183 |
| 59, 85, 90, 98, 122, 139, 155, 156 171, 179, 182 | | Rosaceae..... | |
| Osteoglossidae..... | 98, 183 | ..... | 12, 46, 92, 115, 149, 168, 179, 182, 184 |
| Papaveraceae..... | 40, 179, 182 | Rubiaceae..... | 12 |
| Pelecanidae..... | 148, 181, 183 | ... 24, 68, 128, 144, 163, 166, 179, 180, 182, 184 | |
| Percidae..... | 75, 183 | Sapindaceae..... | 51, 100, 180, 182 |
| Phasianidae..... | | Saxifragaceae..... | 132, 182 |
| 11, 12, 94, 122, 124, 134, 181, 183, 184 | | Strelitziaceae..... | 112, 180, 182 |
| Philesiaceae..... | 54, 179, 182 | Tapiridae..... | 38, 183 |
| Phoenicopteridae..... | 32, 181, 183 | Taxodiaceae..... | 120, 180, 182 |
| Pinaceae..... | 90, 11, 134, 180, 182 | Threskiornithidae..... | 47, 166, 181, 183 |
| Platanistidae..... | 94, 134, 183 | Trochilidae..... | 101, 181, 183 |
| Poaceae..... | 112, 149, 182, 184 | Trogonidae..... | 62, 85, 181, 183 |
| Podocarpaceae..... | 157, 180, 182 | Turdidae..... | 11, 12, 44, 59, 117, 181, 183 |
| Polemoniaceae..... | 43, 144, 179, 182 | Ursidae..... | 75, 183 |
| Primulaceae..... | 64, 182 | Varanidae..... | 99, 183 |
| Proteaceae..... | 157, 179, 182 | Zingiberaceae..... | 62, 152, 179, 182 |
| Psittacidae..... | | Zygophyllaceae..... | 32, 101, 179, 180, 182 |
| 11, 12, 73, 90, 149, 151, 155, 181, 183 | | | |

COMMON NAME INDEX

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| ackee..... | 100, 102 | black orchid..... | 38 |
| acocotli..... | 120, 121 | black parrot..... | 155 |
| acocoxóchitl..... | 120, 121 | blue crane..... | 157 |
| águila arpía..... | 139 | blue mahoe..... | 101, 102 |
| ahuehuete..... | 120, 121 | blue marlin..... | 32 |
| amakukhulume..... | 175 | blue poppy..... | 40, 41 |
| ândaeuk luõng..... | 47, 48 | blue rock thrush..... | 117 |
| Andean condor..... | 18 | boucle d'oreille..... | 119 |
| andoeurk lung..... | 47, 48 | bougainvillea..... | 20, 83, 84 |
| andoeurk sarsai..... | 47, 48 | brown bear..... | 75 |
| anggrek bulan..... | 98, 100 | brown pelican..... | 148 |
| Antiguan black pineapple..... | 26, 28 | bucaro..... | 30 |
| aov loeuk..... | 47 | bunga raya..... | 114 |
| Arabian jasmine..... | 19, 146 | busaanab..... | 79 |
| Arabian leopard..... | 173 | butterfly jasmine..... | 62, 63 |
| araguaney..... | 171, 172 | bwa kwaib..... | 65 |
| árbol del Bálsamo..... | 70, 72 | calabash..... | 149, 150 |
| árbol Panamá..... | 139, 140, 141 | Canadian horse..... | 51, 52 |
| arfaj..... | 105 | Canje pheasant..... | 88, 89 |
| arowana..... | 98 | cantuta..... | 144, 145 |
| Asian bonytongue fish..... | 98 | carib wood..... | 65 |
| bald eagle..... | 168 | cedar..... | 111 |
| baltā cielava..... | 107 | ceiba..... | 85, 86, 87 |
| bamboo..... | 149 | chaconia..... | 166, 167 |
| bantango..... | 79 | chang Thai..... | 165 |
| bantechi..... | 79 | chék pông moăn..... | 47, 49 |
| baobab..... | 153, 154 | chicken egg banana..... | 47, 49 |
| beaver..... | 51 | chukar..... | 134, 136 |
| bergfrue..... | 132, 133 | chukar partridge..... | 134, 136 |
| bislama..... | 170 | chuquirahua..... | 68, 69 |
| biz – biz māriņa..... | 107 | cinchona..... | 68, 69 |
| bizmārīte..... | 107 | clay-coloured robin..... | 59 |
| black iris..... | 103 | coconut palm..... | 19, 115, 116 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| cocrico | 166 | harpy eagle..... | 139 |
| coelacanth..... | 58 | hawksbill turtle | 26, 27 |
| cohuanenepilii..... | 120, 121 | heather | 132, 133 |
| condor | 18, 54, 55, 56 | hibiscus | 114 |
| còndor Andino | 66 | hichipoztle flower | 120, 121 |
| copihue | 54, 55 | hilsha..... | 35, 36 |
| Croatian iris | 13, 61 | hoatzin | 88, 89 |
| Cuban trogon | 62 | holtasóley..... | 92 |
| cypress | 40, 41, 42 | holy spirit orchid..... | 139, 140 |
| daanfe | 126 | hornero..... | 30 |
| dagger's log | 26, 27, 28 | huemul | 54, 55 |
| dahlia | 20 | iboga | 78 |
| daisy..... | 107, 108 | il-merill | 117 |
| deodar | 134, 137, 138 | Indian fig tree..... | 19, 94, 97 |
| dhivehi ruh..... | 19, 115, 116 | Indian peacock..... | 94, 95 |
| doctor-bird | 101 | Indus River dolphin | 134 |
| doel | 35 | Indus Valley toad..... | 134 |
| dok champa..... | 106 | inn gin pan | 122, 124, 125 |
| dolphin..... | 80 | iron wood tree..... | 160, 161, 162 |
| dragon blood tree..... | 173, 174 | jackfruit..... | 35, 36 |
| dwarf poinciana | 37 | jaguar | 88 |
| edpel metok | 40, 41 | jasmine..... | 98, 100, 134, 137 |
| el cóndor de los Andes | 56 | Javan-hawk-eagle | 2, 24, 98, 99 |
| el pájaro campana..... | 143 | juniper tree..... | 117, 118 |
| el tocororo..... | 62 | ka daung..... | 122, 123 |
| elang Jawa | 98, 99 | kajongwe..... | 175 |
| European fallow deer..... | 26 | kaka..... | 73 |
| fajalobbie | 163 | kangor yak | 47 |
| fajalobi..... | 163 | kantuta | 43 |
| finifenmaa..... | 115 | kapok flower | 30 |
| flamant..... | 166 | keel-billed toucan..... | 38 |
| flamboyant..... | 148 | khun | 165 |
| flame lily..... | 175 | king protea | 157, 158 |
| flamingo..... | 166 | komodo | 99 |
| flor de izote..... | 70, 71 | koñ prey | 47, 48 |
| flor de mayo..... | 171 | kouprey | 47, 48 |
| flor del espíritu santo | 139, 140 | kyun | 122, 124, 125 |
| flower fence..... | 37 | la cigua palmera..... | 66 |
| fossekall..... | 132 | la mariposa blanca | 62, 63 |
| frangipani..... | 106 | la orquídea | 56, 57 |
| frigate..... | 26, 27 | la palma de Cera del Quindío | 56, 57 |
| frigate bird | 104 | la palma real..... | 62, 63 |
| gaai | 126 | laali guraansh..... | 126, 127 |
| galjoen | 157, 158 | ladybird..... | 75, 76 |
| gallito de las rocas | 144 | lali gurans | 126, 127 |
| giant ibis | 47 | laurel branch | 80, 81 |
| giant lotus | 98, 100 | liepa | 107, 110 |
| giant Mekong barb..... | 47, 48 | lignum vitae | 19, 32, 33, 34, 101, 102 |
| giant protea | 157, 158 | lily of the valley | 75, 76 |
| giant rafflesia | 98, 100 | lime tree | 107, 110 |
| giraffe | 171 | linden | 107, 110 |
| golden oak | 64 | lion..... | 19, 153 |
| golden wattle | 31 | lotus | 94, 95 |
| golden-winged grosbeak..... | 173 | madroño | 128, 129 |
| Grenada dove..... | 83, 84 | magpie robin | 35 |
| guanacaste tree..... | 59, 60 | mahogany tree..... | 38, 39 |
| guardabarranco | 19, 23, 128 | mahseer..... | 134, 136 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Main Modern Rose Class, Group Polyantha | | rose..... | 149, 150, 168 |
| ..... | 115 | rose of sharon..... | 159 |
| Maltese rock-centaury | 117 | roseate..... | 32 |
| mango | 94, 96 | rösslyng..... | 132, 133 |
| man-o'-war | 26, 27 | royal Bengal tiger | 19, 94 |
| manumea..... | 152 | royal palm | 62, 63 |
| maple | 51, 52, 53 | royal turtle..... | 47, 48 |
| maquilishuat | 70, 71 | rufous-bellied thrush..... | 44 |
| marbled toad | 134 | rufus -tailed chachalaca | 166 |
| margrietina..... | 107, 108 | rumdul..... | 47, 49 |
| marguerite..... | 149, 150 | rumduöl..... | 47, 49 |
| mārīte | 107 | sacuanjoche..... | 128 |
| markhor | 134, 135 | Saint Lucia parrot | 149 |
| melati | 98, 100 | Saint Vincent parrot..... | 151 |
| mokran | 131 | sampaguita | 146 |
| monja blanca..... | 85, 86 | sandarac gum tree | 117, 118 |
| Montezuma cypress | 120, 121 | scarlet ibis | 166 |
| moon orchid..... | 98, 100 | scarlet macaw | 90 |
| mountain aven | 92 | seiber..... | 30 |
| mountain cow | 38 | seibo..... | 30 |
| mugger crocodile..... | 134, 136 | shapla | 35, 36 |
| mugunghwa | 7, 159 | sigra tal-gharghar | 117, 118 |
| na tree | 160, 161, 162 | silk cotton tree | 75, 76, 77 |
| narra..... | 146, 147 | siluk merah | 98 |
| nil mahanel flower..... | 160, 161 | silver birch | 128, 129 |
| oak | 107, 108, 109, 168, 169 | sin phyu taw..... | 122 |
| omby | 112 | Sinai pink sparrow | 103 |
| oriole..... | 171 | Sinai rosefinch | 103 |
| ozols | 107, 108, 109 | snow leopard..... | 134, 135 |
| padauk | 122, 123 | soufriere tree | 151 |
| padma raksasa..... | 98, 100 | springbok | 157 |
| palmchat | 66 | springbuck | 157 |
| patuju | 43 | strawberry tree | 47, 49, 50 |
| pau-Brasil | 44, 45 | sugar palm..... | 73, 74 |
| payanke..... | 155 | swallow-tail hummingbird..... | 101 |
| pea dove..... | 83, 84 | tagimaucia..... | 152 |
| perch | 75 | takin | 40 |
| peregrine falcon..... | 134, 136 | tapir..... | 38 |
| Philippine eagle | 146 | teuila | 122, 124 |
| pine tree | 90, 91, 92 | tha zin pan..... | 47, 49, 50 |
| pink lotus | 218 | Thai elephant | 165 |
| pink rose | 115 | tnaôt | 73, 74 |
| pipene | 107, 108 | Tobago pheasant | 166 |
| poinciana..... | 148 | torogoz | 70 |
| pride of Barbados | 37 | traveller's tree | 112, 113 |
| pride of Trinidad and Tobago..... | 166, 167 | trâyâng | 47 |
| purple orchid..... | 59, 60 | trei kól reäng..... | 48 |
| quetzal | 85 | trey kahor..... | 48 |
| quina | 18, 144, 145 | trey kbal lan | 48 |
| ratchaphruek | 165 | trey koalreang | 48 |
| raven | 40, 41 | tropic bird orchid | 155 |
| real yellowwood | 157, 158 | tror yornng | 47 |
| red-breasted musk parrot | 73 | tunqui | 144 |
| red-tailed guan | 166 | turpial..... | 171 |
| rice | 112 | two-spot ladybird..... | 107 |
| river dolphin | 94, 95 | udpel metok | 40, 41 |
| rosa de Bayahibe..... | 66, 67 | vary | 112 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| vicuña | 144 | white-tailed deer | 59, 90 |
| water lily..... | 160, 161 | whitewood | 26, 29 |
| wax palm of Quindio | 56, 57 | whooper swan | 75 |
| weather bird | 26, 27 | widnet Il-bahar..... | 117 |
| Well's dove..... | 83, 84 | wild poinsetta..... | 166, 167 |
| West Indian flamigo | 32 | xicamiti | 120, 121 |
| white butterfly | 62, 63 | yellow elder | 32, 33 |
| white elephant..... | 165 | yigüirro | 59 |
| white mariposa..... | 62, 63 | ylang ylang | 58 |
| white wagtail | 107 | | |

EMBLEM TYPE INDEX

Page numbers of photographs are in bold. NA is not available, NC is not confirmed.

National Flower

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Afghanistan..... | NA | Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo) . | NC |
| Albania | NC | Congo (Republic of the Congo)..... | NC |
| Algeria | NA | Costa Rica..... | 59 |
| Andorra..... | NA | Côte d'Ivoire..... | NC |
| Angola | NC | Croatia | 61 |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 26, 27, 28 | Cuba..... | 62, 63 |
| Argentina | 30 | Cyprus..... | NA |
| Armenia | NA | Czech Republic | NA |
| Australia | 31 | Denmark | NA |
| Austria | NA | Djibouti..... | NC |
| Azerbaijan..... | NA | Dominica | 65 |
| Bahamas | 32, 33 | Dominican Republic | 66, 67 |
| Bahrain | NA | Ecuador..... | 68, 69 |
| Bangladesh | 35, 36 | Egypt..... | NA |
| Barbados..... | 37 | El Salvador | 70, 71 |
| Belarus..... | NA | Equatorial Guinea | NC |
| Belgium | NA | Eritrea | NC |
| Belize..... | 38 | Estonia | NA |
| Benin | NC | Ethiopia..... | NA |
| Bhutan | 40, 41 | Fiji..... | 73, 74 |
| Bolivia | 43 | Finland | 75, 76 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | NA | France | NA |
| Botswana | NC | Gabon..... | NA |
| Brazil | NA | Gambia, the..... | NA |
| Brunei Darussalam | NA | Georgia | NA |
| Bulgaria | 46 | Germany | NA |
| Burkina Faso..... | NC | Ghana..... | NA |
| Burundi | NA | Greece..... | 80, 81 |
| Cambodia..... | 47, 49 | Grenada..... | 83, 84 |
| Cameroon | NA | Guatemala..... | 85, 86 |
| Canada | NA | Guinea..... | NC |
| Cape Verde..... | NA | Guinea-Bissau..... | NC |
| Central African Republic..... | NC | Guyana..... | 88, 89 |
| Chad..... | NC | Haiti | NC |
| Chile | 54, 55 | Honduras..... | 90, 91 |
| China | NA | Hungary | NA |
| Colombia | 56, 57 | Iceland | 92 |
| Comoros | 58 | India | 94, 95 |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Indonesia..... | 98, 100 | Paraguay | NA |
| Iran..... | NC | Peru..... | 144, 145 |
| Iraq..... | NC | Philippines | 146 |
| Ireland..... | NA | Poland | NA |
| Israel | NA | Portugal..... | NA |
| Italy..... | NA | Qatar | NC |
| Jamaica | 101, 102 | Romania..... | NA |
| Japan..... | NA | Russia..... | NA |
| Jordan | 103 | Rwanda | NC |
| Kazakhstan | NA | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 148 |
| Kenya..... | NA | Saint Lucia..... | 149 |
| Kiribati..... | NA | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 151 |
| Kuwait | 105 | Samoa | 152 |
| Kyrgyzstan..... | NC | San Marino | NA |
| Laos | 106 | Sao Tome and Principe..... | NA |
| Latvia..... | 107, 108 | Saudi Arabia | NC |
| Lebanon | NA | Senegal..... | NA |
| Lesotho | NA | Serbia..... | NA |
| Liberia | NC | Seychelles | 155 |
| Libya..... | NC | Sierra Leone..... | NC |
| Liechtenstein..... | NA | Singapore..... | 156 |
| Lithuania..... | NA | Slovakia | NA |
| Luxembourg | NA | Slovenia | NA |
| Madagascar..... | NA | Solomon Islands | NA |
| Malawi..... | NA | Somalia | NC |
| Malaysia | 114 | South Africa..... | 157, 158 |
| Maldives | 115 | South Korea (Republic of Korea) | 159 |
| Mali | NC | South Sudan..... | NC |
| Malta..... | NA | Spain | NA |
| Marshall Islands..... | NC | Sri Lanka..... | 160, 161 |
| Mauritania..... | NA | Sudan | NC |
| Mauritius..... | 119 | Suriname | 163 |
| Mexico..... | 120 | Swaziland..... | NC |
| Micronesia..... | NC | Sweden..... | NA |
| Moldova..... | NA | Switzerland | NA |
| Monaco..... | NA | Syria..... | NC |
| Mongolia..... | NA | Tajikistan | NC |
| Montenegro..... | NA | Tanzania..... | NA |
| Morocco..... | NC | Thailand | 165 |
| Mozambique..... | NC | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | NC |
| Myanmar..... | 122, 123 , 124 | Timor Leste..... | NC |
| Namibia | NA | Togo..... | NC |
| Nauru | NA | Tonga..... | NC |
| Nepal | 126, 127 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 166, 167 |
| Netherlands..... | NA | Tunisia | NC |
| New Zealand..... | NA | Turkey..... | NA |
| Nicaragua..... | 128 | Turkmenistan | NC |
| Niger | NC | Tuvalu..... | NA |
| Nigeria | 130 | Uganda..... | NC |
| North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)..... | 131 | Ukraine | NA |
| Norway | NA | United Arab Emirates | NA |
| Oman | NA | United Kingdom | NC |
| Pakistan | 134, 137 | United States of America..... | 168 |
| Palau | NA | Uruguay | NA |
| Panama | 139, 140 | Uzbekistan | NC |
| Papua New Guinea | 142 | Vanuatu..... | NA |

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Venezuela | 171 |
| Vietnam | NA |
| Yemen | 173, 174 |

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Zambia | NC |
| Zimbabwe | 175 |

National Tree

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Afghanistan..... | NA |
| Albania | NC |
| Algeria | NA |
| Andorra..... | NA |
| Angola | NC |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 26, 29 |
| Argentina..... | 30 |
| Armenia | NA |
| Australia | NA |
| Austria | NA |
| Azerbaijan..... | NA |
| Bahamas | 32, 33, 34 |
| Bahrain | NA |
| Bangladesh | NA |
| Barbados..... | NA |
| Belarus..... | NA |
| Belgium | NA |
| Belize..... | 38, 39 |
| Benin | NC |
| Bhutan | 40, 41, 42 |
| Bolivia | NA |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | NA |
| Botswana | NC |
| Brazil | 44, 45 |
| Brunei Darussalam | NA |
| Bulgaria | NA |
| Burkina Faso..... | NC |
| Burundi | NA |
| Cambodia..... | 47, 49, 50 |
| Cameroon | NA |
| Canada | 51, 52, 53 |
| Cape Verde..... | NA |
| Central African Republic..... | NC |
| Chad..... | NC |
| Chile | NA |
| China | NA |
| Colombia | 56, 57 |
| Comoros | NA |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)..... | NC |
| Congo (Republic of the Congo)..... | NC |
| Costa Rica..... | 59, 60 |
| Côte d'Ivoire..... | NC |
| Croatia | NA |
| Cuba..... | 62, 63 |
| Cyprus | 64 |
| Czech Republic..... | NA |
| Denmark | NA |
| Djibouti..... | NC |
| Dominica | NA |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dominican Republic | 66, 67 |
| Ecuador | 68, 69 |
| Egypt..... | NA |
| El Salvador | 70, 72 |
| Equatorial Guinea | NC |
| Eritrea | NC |
| Estonia | NA |
| Ethiopia..... | NA |
| Fiji..... | NA |
| Finland | 75, 76, 77 |
| France | NA |
| Gabon..... | NA |
| Gambia, the..... | NA |
| Georgia | NA |
| Germany | NA |
| Ghana..... | NA |
| Greece..... | 80, 81, 82 |
| Grenada..... | 83 |
| Guatemala..... | 85, 86, 87 |
| Guinea..... | NC |
| Guinea-Bissau..... | NC |
| Guyana..... | NA |
| Haiti | NC |
| Honduras..... | 90, 91, 92 |
| Hungary | NA |
| Iceland | NA |
| India | 94, 97 |
| Indonesia..... | NA |
| Iran | NC |
| Iraq..... | NC |
| Ireland..... | NA |
| Israel | NA |
| Italy | NA |
| Jamaica | 101, 102 |
| Japan | NA |
| Jordan..... | NA |
| Kazakhstan..... | NA |
| Kenya..... | NA |
| Kiribati..... | NA |
| Kuwait | NA |
| Kyrgyzstan..... | NC |
| Laos | NA |
| Latvia | 107, 108, 109, 110 |
| Lebanon | 111 |
| Lesotho | NA |
| Liberia..... | NC |
| Libya..... | NC |
| Liechtenstein..... | NA |
| Lithuania..... | NA |
| Luxembourg..... | NA |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| Madagascar..... | 112, 113 | Sao Tome and Principe..... | NA |
| Malawi..... | NA | Saudi Arabia | NC |
| Malaysia | NA | Senegal..... | NA |
| Maldives | 115, 116 | Serbia | NA |
| Mali | NC | Seychelles | NA |
| Malta..... | 117, 118 | Sierra Leone..... | NC |
| Marshall Islands..... | NC | Singapore..... | NA |
| Mauritania..... | NA | Slovakia | NA |
| Mauritius..... | NA | Slovenia | NA |
| Mexico..... | 120, 121 | Solomon Islands | NA |
| Micronesia | NC | Somalia | NC |
| Moldova..... | NA | South Africa..... | 157, 158 |
| Monaco..... | NA | South Korea (Republic of Korea) | NA |
| Mongolia..... | NA | South Sudan..... | NC |
| Montenegro..... | NA | Spain | NA |
| Morocco..... | NC | Sri Lanka..... | 160, 161, 162 |
| Mozambique..... | NC | Sudan | NC |
| Myanmar..... | 122, 124, 125 | Suriname | NA |
| Namibia | NA | Swaziland..... | NC |
| Nauru | NA | Sweden..... | NA |
| Nepal | NA | Switzerland | NA |
| Netherlands..... | NA | Syria..... | NC |
| New Zealand..... | NA | Tajikistan | NC |
| Nicaragua..... | 128, 129 | Tanzania..... | NA |
| Niger | NC | Thailand | NA |
| Nigeria..... | NA | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | NC |
| North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)..... | NA | Timor Leste..... | NC |
| Norway | NA | Togo..... | NC |
| Oman | NA | Tonga..... | NC |
| Pakistan | 134, 137, 138 | Trinidad and Tobago..... | NA |
| Palau | NA | Tunisia | NC |
| Panama | 139, 140, 141 | Turkey..... | NA |
| Papua New Guinea | NA | Turkmenistan | NC |
| Paraguay | NA | Tuvalu..... | NA |
| Peru..... | 144, 145 | Uganda..... | NC |
| Philippines | 146, 147 | Ukraine | NA |
| Poland..... | NA | United Arab Emirates | NA |
| Portugal | NA | United Kingdom | NC |
| Qatar | NC | United States of America..... | 168, 169 |
| Romania..... | NA | Uruguay | NA |
| Russia | NA | Uzbekistan | NC |
| Rwanda..... | NC | Vanuatu..... | 170 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis..... | NA | Venezuela | 171, 172 |
| Saint Lucia..... | 149, 150 | Vietnam | NA |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | NA | Yemen..... | 173, 174 |
| Samoa | NA | Zambia | NC |
| San Marino | NA | Zimbabwe | NA |

National Animal/Mammal

| | | | |
|------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| Afghanistan..... | NA | Antigua and Barbuda | 26 |
| Albania | NC | Argentina | NA |
| Algeria | NA | Armenia | NA |
| Andorra..... | NA | Australia..... | NA |
| Angola | NC | Austria | NA |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Azerbaijan..... | NA | Guatemala..... | NA |
| Bahamas..... | NA | Guinea..... | NC |
| Bahrain..... | NA | Guinea-Bissau..... | NC |
| Bangladesh..... | NA | Guyana..... | 88 |
| Barbados..... | NA | Haiti..... | NC |
| Belarus..... | NA | Honduras..... | 90 |
| Belgium..... | NA | Hungary..... | NA |
| Belize..... | 38 | Iceland..... | NA |
| Benin..... | NC | India..... | 94 |
| Bhutan..... | 40 | Indonesia..... | 98, 99 |
| Bolivia..... | NA | Iran..... | NC |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina..... | NA | Iraq..... | NC |
| Botswana..... | NC | Ireland..... | NA |
| Brazil..... | NA | Israel..... | NA |
| Brunei Darussalam..... | NA | Italy..... | NA |
| Bulgaria..... | NA | Jamaica..... | NA |
| Burkina Faso..... | NC | Japan..... | NA |
| Burundi..... | NA | Jordan..... | NA |
| Cambodia..... | 47, 48 | Kazakhstan..... | NA |
| Cameroon..... | NA | Kenya..... | NA |
| Canada..... | NA | Kiribati..... | NA |
| Cape Verde..... | NA | Kuwait..... | NA |
| Central African Republic..... | NC | Kyrgyzstan..... | NC |
| Chad..... | NC | Laos..... | NA |
| Chile..... | 54, 55 | Latvia..... | NA |
| China..... | NA | Lebanon..... | NA |
| Colombia..... | NA | Lesotho..... | NA |
| Comoros..... | NA | Liberia..... | NC |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)..... | NC | Libya..... | NC |
| Congo (Republic of the Congo)..... | NC | Liechtenstein..... | NA |
| Costa Rica..... | NA | Lithuania..... | NA |
| Côte d'Ivoire..... | NC | Luxembourg..... | NA |
| Croatia..... | NA | Madagascar..... | 112 |
| Cuba..... | NA | Malawi..... | NA |
| Cyprus..... | NA | Malaysia..... | NA |
| Czech Republic..... | NA | Maldives..... | NA |
| Denmark..... | NA | Mali..... | NC |
| Djibouti..... | NC | Malta..... | NA |
| Dominica..... | NA | Marshall Islands..... | NC |
| Dominican Republic..... | NA | Mauritania..... | NA |
| Ecuador..... | NA | Mauritius..... | NA |
| Egypt..... | NA | Mexico..... | NA |
| El Salvador..... | NA | Micronesia..... | NC |
| Equatorial Guinea..... | NC | Moldova..... | NA |
| Eritrea..... | NC | Monaco..... | NA |
| Estonia..... | NA | Mongolia..... | NA |
| Ethiopia..... | NA | Montenegro..... | NA |
| Fiji..... | NA | Morocco..... | NC |
| Finland..... | 75 | Mozambique..... | NC |
| France..... | NA | Myanmar..... | 122 |
| Gabon..... | NA | Namibia..... | NA |
| Gambia, the..... | NA | Nauru..... | NA |
| Georgia..... | NA | Nepal..... | 126 |
| Germany..... | NA | Netherlands..... | NA |
| Ghana..... | NA | New Zealand..... | NA |
| Greece..... | 80 | Nicaragua..... | NA |
| Grenada..... | 83, 84 | Niger..... | NC |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|------------|
| Nigeria | NA | South Sudan | NC |
| North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)..... | NA | Spain | NA |
| Norway | NA | Sri Lanka..... | NA |
| Oman | NA | Sudan | NC |
| Pakistan | 134, 135 | Suriname | NA |
| Palau | NA | Swaziland..... | NC |
| Panama | NA | Sweden..... | NA |
| Papua New Guinea | NA | Switzerland | NA |
| Paraguay | NA | Syria..... | NC |
| Peru..... | 144 | Tajikistan | NC |
| Philippines | NA | Tanzania..... | 164 |
| Poland..... | NA | Thailand..... | 165 |
| Portugal | NA | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | NC |
| Qatar | NC | Timor Leste..... | NC |
| Romania..... | NA | Togo..... | NC |
| Russia | NA | Tonga..... | NC |
| Rwanda..... | NC | Trinidad and Tobago..... | NA |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis..... | NA | Tunisia | NC |
| Saint Lucia..... | NA | Turkey..... | NA |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | NA | Turkmenistan | NC |
| Samoa | NA | Tuvalu..... | NA |
| San Marino | NA | Uganda | NC |
| Sao Tome and Principe..... | NA | Ukraine | NA |
| Saudi Arabia | NC | United Arab Emirates | NA |
| Senegal | NA | United Kingdom | NC |
| Serbia..... | NA | United States of America..... | NA |
| Seychelles..... | NA | Uruguay | NA |
| Sierra Leone..... | NC | Uzbekistan | NC |
| Singapore..... | NA | Vanuatu..... | NA |
| Slovakia | NA | Venezuela | NA |
| Slovenia | NA | Vietnam | NA |
| Solomon Islands | NA | Yemen..... | 173 |
| Somalia..... | NC | Zambia | NC |
| South Africa..... | 157 | Zimbabwe | NA |
| South Korea (Republic of Korea)..... | NA | | |

National Bird

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Afghanistan..... | NA | Belize | 38 |
| Albania | NC | Benin..... | NC |
| Algeria | NA | Bhutan..... | 40, 41 |
| Andorra..... | NA | Bolivia | NA |
| Angola | NC | Bosnia and Herzegovina | NA |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 26, 27 | Botswana | NC |
| Argentina | 30 | Brazil | 44 |
| Armenia | NA | Brunei Darussalam..... | NA |
| Australia | NA | Bulgaria | NA |
| Austria | NA | Burkina Faso..... | NC |
| Azerbaijan..... | NA | Burundi | NA |
| Bahamas | 32 | Cambodia..... | 47 |
| Bahrain | NA | Cameroon..... | NA |
| Bangladesh | 35 | Canada | NA |
| Barbados..... | NA | Cape Verde | NA |
| Belarus..... | NA | Central African Republic | NC |
| Belgium | NA | Chad..... | NC |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Chile | NA | Latvia | 107 |
| China | NA | Lebanon | NA |
| Colombia | 56 | Lesotho | NA |
| Comoros | NA | Liberia..... | NC |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo) .. | NC | Libya..... | NC |
| Congo (Republic of the Congo)..... | NC | Liechtenstein..... | NA |
| Costa Rica..... | 59 | Lithuania..... | NA |
| Côte d'Ivoire..... | NC | Luxembourg..... | NA |
| Croatia | NA | Madagascar..... | NA |
| Cuba..... | 62 | Malawi..... | NA |
| Cyprus | NA | Malaysia..... | NA |
| Czech Republic..... | NA | Maldives | NA |
| Denmark | NA | Mali..... | NC |
| Djibouti..... | NC | Malta..... | 117 |
| Dominica | NA | Marshall Islands..... | NC |
| Dominican Republic..... | 66 | Mauritania..... | NA |
| Ecuador..... | 68 | Mauritius..... | NA |
| Egypt | NA | Mexico | NA |
| El Salvador | 70 | Micronesia | NC |
| Equatorial Guinea..... | NC | Moldova..... | NA |
| Eritrea | NC | Monaco | NA |
| Estonia..... | NA | Mongolia..... | NA |
| Ethiopia | NA | Montenegro..... | NA |
| Fiji | 73 | Morocco..... | NC |
| Finland..... | 75 | Mozambique | NC |
| France | NA | Myanmar..... | 122, 123 |
| Gabon | NA | Namibia | NA |
| Gambia, the..... | NA | Nauru | NA |
| Georgia | NA | Nepal..... | 126 |
| Germany | NA | Netherlands..... | NA |
| Ghana..... | NA | New Zealand..... | NA |
| Greece..... | NA | Nicaragua..... | 128 |
| Grenada..... | 83, 84 | Niger | NC |
| Guatemala..... | 85 | Nigeria | NA |
| Guinea | NC | North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)..... | NA |
| Guinea-Bissau..... | NC | Norway | 132 |
| Guyana..... | 88, 89 | Oman | NA |
| Haiti | NC | Pakistan..... | 134, 136 |
| Honduras..... | 90 | Palau | NA |
| Hungary | NA | Panama..... | 139 |
| Iceland | NA | Papua New Guinea | NA |
| India..... | 94, 95 | Paraguay | 143 |
| Indonesia..... | 98, 99 | Peru..... | 144 |
| Iran..... | NC | Philippines | 146 |
| Iraq..... | NC | Poland | NA |
| Ireland..... | NA | Portugal..... | NA |
| Israel | NA | Qatar | NC |
| Italy..... | NA | Romania..... | NA |
| Jamaica | 101 | Russia..... | NA |
| Japan..... | NA | Rwanda | NC |
| Jordan | 103 | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 148 |
| Kazakhstan | NA | Saint Lucia..... | 149 |
| Kenya..... | NA | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines..... | 151 |
| Kiribati..... | 104 | Samoa | 152 |
| Kuwait | NA | San Marino | NA |
| Kyrgyzstan..... | NC | Sao Tome and Principe..... | NA |
| Laos | NA | | |

Official Biological Emblems of the World

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|-----------------|
| Saudi Arabia | NC | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | NC |
| Senegal | NA | Timor Leste..... | NC |
| Serbia..... | NA | Togo..... | NC |
| Seychelles..... | 155 | Tonga..... | NC |
| Sierra Leone..... | NC | Trinidad and Tobago..... | 166, 167 |
| Singapore..... | NA | Tunisia | NC |
| Slovakia | NA | Turkey..... | NA |
| Slovenia | NA | Turkmenistan | NC |
| Solomon Islands | NA | Tuvalu..... | NA |
| Somalia | NC | Uganda..... | NC |
| South Africa..... | 157 | Ukraine | NA |
| South Korea (Republic of Korea)..... | NA | United Arab Emirates | NA |
| South Sudan..... | NC | United Kingdom | NC |
| Spain | NA | United States of America..... | 168 |
| Sri Lanka | 160 | Uruguay | NA |
| Sudan..... | NC | Uzbekistan | NC |
| Suriname..... | NA | Vanuatu..... | NA |
| Swaziland | NC | Venezuela | 171 |
| Sweden | NA | Vietnam | NA |
| Switzerland..... | NA | Yemen..... | 173 |
| Syria..... | NC | Zambia | NC |
| Tajikistan | NC | Zimbabwe | NA |
| Tanzania | NA | | |
| Thailand..... | NA | | |

